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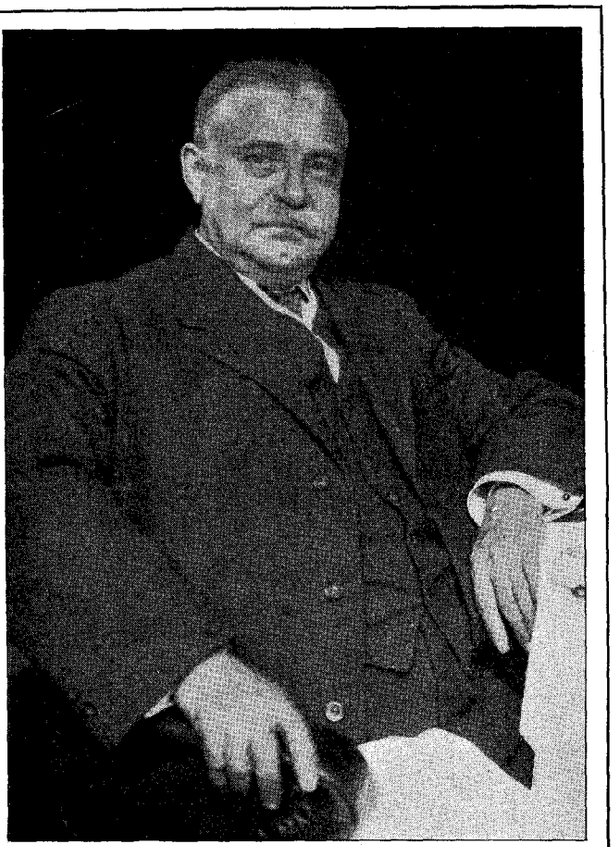
TOPICS OF THE DAY

"CORNERS" FORBIDDEN BY THE SHERMAN LAW

CONSPIRING TO "CORNER" the market in cotton or other commodities entering into interstate trade is a crime under the Sherman Antitrust Law. Altho that law has been on the statute books for nearly a quarter of a century, not until last week was its applicability to "corners" established by a ruling of the United States Supreme Court—a ruling hailed by some editors and correspondents as the most far-reaching application of the Sherman Act ever made. One paper characterizes it as "the consumers' Magna Charta," and Attorney-General Wickersham is quoted as declaring that the problem of the high cost of living can be solved under this decision, because "the Government will be empowered to break up any corner on food products that may be attempted." According to the Brooklyn *Citizen*, "there are only a few decisions in the whole history of the Supreme Court that have meant so much as permanent influences on American life and on American thought." Among these few it mentions the case of Marbury *vs.* Madison (1803), which established court control over executive departments; of McCulloch *vs.* Maryland (1819), which fixt the supremacy of Federal law over State law; the Dred Scott decision (1857), which protected slave property; the Legal Tender decision of 1869, and the later Income Tax decision.



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JAMES A. PATTEN,

Whose cotton operations of 1910 have now borne fruit in a Supreme Court ruling, making "corners" illegal under the Antitrust Law.

The verdict outlawing "corners" is the result of the Government's appeal from demurrers sustained by the Circuit Court in the case of the Government against James A. Patten and his associates for their activities in the cotton market in 1910. This case, brought under the criminal clause of the Sherman Law, has never been tried, owing to the efforts of the defendants' lawyers to have it dismissed on demurrers. As a result of the Supreme Court ruling it now goes back to the lower court for trial.

The lower court had decided that the acts charged against the defendants are not denounced as criminal by the Sherman Law. The Supreme Court rules that they are. This ruling, delivered by Justice Van Devanter, with Chief Justice White, Justice Lurton, and Justice Holmes dissenting, reads in part as follows:

"Each of the counts in question charges the defendants and others with engaging in a conspiracy 'in restraint of and to restrain,' by the method therein described, 'trade and commerce among the several States' in the supply of cotton available during the year ended September 1, 1910, such supply consisting of all the cotton grown in the Southern States in that year and the cotton left over from prior years. . . . . .

"The offense charged, then, is a conspiracy in restraint of trade through the operation of a 'corner.' . . . . . .

"We come, then, to the question whether a conspiracy to run a corner in the available supply of a staple commodity, such as cotton, normally a

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subject of trade and commerce among the States, and thereby to enhance artificially its price throughout the country and to compel all who have occasion to obtain it to pay the enhanced price or else to leave their needs unsatisfied, is within the terms of paragraph one of the Antitrust Act, which makes it a criminal offense to 'engage in' a 'conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States.'

"The Circuit Court, as we have seen, answered the question in the negative; and this, altho accepting as an allegation of fact, rather than as a mere economic theory of the pleader, the statement in the counts that interstate trade and commerce would necessarily be obstructed by the operation of the conspiracy. The reasons assigned for the ruling, and now prest upon our attention, are (1) that the conspiracy does not belong to the class in which the members are engaged in interstate trade or commerce and agree to suppress competition among themselves, (2) that running a corner, instead of restraining competition, tends, temporarily at least, to stimulate it, and (3) that the obstruction of interstate trade and commerce resulting from the operation of the conspiracy, even altho a necessary result, would be so indirect as not to be a restraint in the sense of the statute.

"Upon careful reflection we are constrained to hold that the reasons given do not sustain the ruling and that the answer to the question must be in the affirmative."

The following paragraph is quoted by many papers as the nub of the decision:

"It may well be that running a corner tends for a time to stimulate competition; but this does not prevent it from being a forbidden restraint, for it also operates to thwart the usual operation of the laws of supply and demand, to withdraw the commodity from the normal current of trade, to enhance the price artificially, to hamper users and consumers in satisfying their needs, and to produce practically the same evils as does the suppression of competition."

Under the cotton coup of 1909–10 the price advanced from 13½ cents a pound in November, 1909, to 20 cents a pound in August, 1910—a price, according to the New York *Evening Post*, "never reached, outside of paper inflation days, since 1836." The profits of the four men now on trial as principals—James A. Patten, William P. Brown, Eugene G. Scales, and Frank B. Hayne—are variously estimated at from $10,000,000 to $35,000,000. Commenting on the scope of the Supreme Court ruling a lawyer at one time connected with the case of these cotton men says:

"The decision . . . means that not only corners in cotton but attempts on the part of speculators to advance the price of any commodity by withholding supplies from the market may be held as violations of the law.

"How far the law can be carried in this direction is easy to see. Wheat, corn, coal, pig iron, lard, copper, or any commodity that is being held off the market in an organized attempt to elevate prices above what ordinarily they would be, may hereafter be brought within the scope of the Antitrust Law, and those who have conspired to operate the deal can be made to stand trial."

Solicitor-General William M. Bullitt, who presented the argument of the Government before the Supreme Court, gave the following statement to the Washington correspondents:

"The Sherman Antitrust Law is now an effective and powerful instrument to stop the running up of prices of cotton, wheat, corn, or other foodstuffs by men who try to do so by using the so-called corner. Under the interpretation of the law by the Supreme Court to-day, the minute a pool or corner is started it can be stopt by an injunction. This injunction can be granted under Section 1 of the Sherman Law, which states that a combination in trade to advance prices is illegal.

"Congress and State Legislatures for years have been vainly trying to pass laws to stop such corners, and now the Sherman Law is shown to be a proper and effective method to reach the evil without in any wise interfering with legitimate sales for future delivery whether 'long' or 'short.'"

One immediate effect of the decision was that on receipt of the news the New York Cotton Exchange prices broke 25 points for January and March deliveries and 24 points for May and July deliveries, while in New Orleans prices broke 9 to 12 points

Recalling how, a few years ago, "a short crop of wheat was made the excuse for a corner that sent the price of flour kiting to starvation figures," the Brooklyn *Standard Union* heartily applauds the Supreme Court's ruling, and adds: "People will look hopefully to the time when anybody who tries to corner the supply of money will similarly feel the heavy hand." The Newark *News* also rejoices to learn that "the big commodity gamblers can be 'cornered' at their own game," and the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times* describes the decision as decreeing that "the right of society to prevent injury to itself is superior to the right of an individual or of a corporation to buy all that it can pay for." "No one but speculators are likely to be dissatisfied with this application of the rule of reason," thinks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. The Kansas City *Star* sees in the decision an application of that larger police power of the state which is "the law higher than the Constitution," because it is "the asserted inherent right of the people to a square deal." To the Baltimore *American* it further attests "the correctness of President Taft's attitude in standing up for the Sherman Law as a sufficient instrument for the breaking of illegal combinations and the best support of legitimate business." And in the New York *World* we read:

"There have been many important decisions of the United States Supreme Court sustaining the Sherman Antitrust Law but this decision comes closer to the consumer than any other. It is more easily translated into dollars and cents than any other.

"Backed by a militant Administration at Washington, this decision can become the consumer's Magna Charta, his inalienable right not to be robbed by every gang of speculators who are powerful enough to prey on him."

While declaring that "it would be immoral not to approve and applaud" this decision of the Supreme Court, the New York *Times* remains skeptical as to its bearing on the high cost of living, and remarks:

"The high cost of living is in nowise due to wheat 'corners' or cotton 'corners.' Only temporarily, and at long intervals and in respect to a very small number of staple products, do the proceedings of the 'cornerers' affect the cost of living."

The New York *Evening Sun*, however, while agreeing that "a corner in any market is a highly exceptional occurrence, and plays no part in normal business operations," maintains that from the point of view of the consumer "the decision gives promise of offering a real and valuable protection," for:

"The corner, or the attempted corner, may not occur frequently; but when it does come, it is apt to result in a kiting of prices which hits the consuming public hardest of all. The disturbance, if infrequent, is widespread in its operation."

The New York *Tribune* calls attention to the fact that not only has the nation had an available but unused weapon against corners ever since the enactment of the Antitrust Law, but that "likewise in nearly every State of the Union the old common law prohibitions which in ancient times would have stopt any attempt to corner the food of an English village were still a part of the law." And the New York *American* regards the Patten case as "chiefly interesting as a demonstration of the inadequacy of modern law in dealing with the ancient crime of forestalling." It remarks somewhat cynically:

"If Patten had worked his corner like a lone bandit, without a confidant or confederate, the Sherman Act—which relates only to *combinations* in restraint of trade—would, of course, be inapplicable.

"In the Middle Ages nobody doubted that it was wrong to buy and sell in the same market—with the single aim of raising prices and making money on the rise. Nobody doubted in those unenlightened times that making money by creating an artificial scarcity was stealing."

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ABOR COMMENT ON THE DYNAMITE CONVICTION

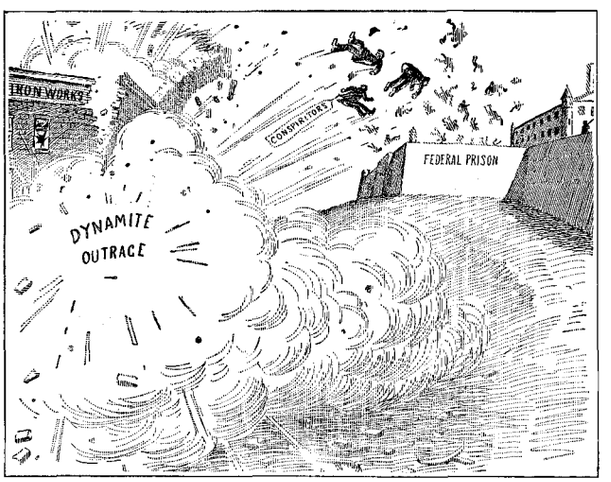
HERE AND THERE, amid the general approving comment of the press on the conviction and sentence of thirty-three labor leaders in the Indianapolis dynamite-nspiracy case, we hear, especially from labor sources, the allenging question: "But what of the conditions which made namiters of these men?" Thus Samuel Gompers, who eaks as the leader of the 2,000,000 members of the American deration of Labor, declared last week to the Senate Committee the Judiciary: "If ever the time shall come when government dynamite shall be attempted (and let us hope and work that never shall come), it will have as its main cause the theory and licy upon which is based government by injunction—personal vernment foisted upon our people instead of a government by w." Organized labor, he announced, would not repudiate e Iron Workers' Union, and "leave them helpless and at the ercy of organized capital and satiable, uncurbed greed for ofits." And he went on to say:

"Tho all censure those whom en may deem guilty of dyna-ite conspiracy, none feels the rrible consequences of the In-anapolis trial more keenly than e men of organized labor. here have been added heart-he and sorrow to our already avy burdens. The men ac-sed and sentenced can not ffer the penalties alone—upon em and all workingmen fall e suffering and penalty.

"But what of the conspiracy organized capital—the con-iracy to murder the liberty of e toilers, to tear from them e means of protection by hich they have bettered their ndition, to leave them bare d defenseless in the competi-ve struggle? Is not such a conspiracy sufficiently dastardly to eur some odium? Should the conspirators, with their hands ained with life blood of men's ambition, happiness, liberty, be ecorded nothing but honor, power, respectability? Should ey be allowed to continue to manipulate the powers of gov-rnment, the administration of justice, until the opprest find the urden intolerable?

"More wise it is to seek social justice while yet we ay. . . . . .

"Even the judge who tried the case, smugly assured of per-nal irresponsibility, fatuously declared that 'the evidence in his case will convince any impartial person that government y injunction is infinitely to be preferred to government by ynamite.'"



THE FLAREBACK.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Declaring that the methods of the National Erectors' Asso-iation, the National Manufacturers' Association, and the Jnited States Steel Corporation in fighting the Iron Workers' Jnion were unjust and tyrannical, and therefore provocative of awlessness, Mr. Gompers continued:

"There are many ready to heap upon the structural iron-vorkers, not alone the men adjudged guilty, but every member f their union, condemnation and humiliation; many ready to vrap the robes of saintly justice tightly about them lest contact lefile them, ready to withdraw from these men every good and up-ifting influence, and to cast them out to the mercy of whatever nterest might profit by their helplessness. . . . . .

"For six years the fight went on. All of the forces of organized ociety were used against these men. You say that these men esorted to forbidden methods of violence and even sacrificed ives. You condemn their methods of fighting as elemental, rutal. Of any of those who are guilty, the condemnation is rue, but I ask you—were the methods used by the employers ess deadly to humanity and freedom? Do you think that one side can play with the forces of injustice and tyranny and not lead to a defensive move on the part of the other? Each will protect his own interests—would anybody else do that for him?"

In a signed editorial in the St. Louis *Labor* we find the Indianapolis verdict denounced as "the crime of the twentieth century," and the sentenced men described as "the victims of the Steel Trust, of Burnsism and McManigalism." Since the case is to go to a higher court, says the writer, "we shall not at this time discuss the innocence or guilt of the victims." But, he adds:

"Let us go slow in passing judgment on these victims of the most criminal of American capitalism. Whether in jail or out of jail the American Trade Union movement must stand by these men and their families in this hour of storm and stress. Whether innocent or guilty, they are the victims of a system of social crime. . . . . .

"The Indianapolis verdict is the crime of the twentieth century. And the real criminals are to be found higher up. Not higher up in the Trade Union movement, but higher up in the councils of the almighty capitalist corporations."

That their own unions at least are prepared to "stand by" the convicted men may be inferred from the fact that two of them—Paul Morrin, of St. Louis, and William E. Reddin, of Milwaukee—have been reelected to office since receiving sentence to three years' imprisonment. This action of the unions, declares the New York *Times*, "transcends contempt of court; it is contempt of American institutions and opinion, and in some aspects approximates treason."

The men convicted of participation in a dynamite conspiracy were fighting for the "closed shop." In extenuation of their course the Indianapolis *United Mine Workers' Journal* dwells upon the conditions forced upon workers when they are without the protection of a union. It says:

"Consider the men in the steel mills of the country, in that highly protected industry that can pay enormous dividends on stock known to be watered to thrice its real value, working twelve hours each day, seven days a week, great numbers of them at 14 cents per hour, and before the present threat to organize, for less than that.

"Consider the treatment meted out to the employees of the lake carriers, when their union had been suppressed by the combined forces of the Steel Trust and the governmental forces they were able to call to their aid.

"Under the name of 'welfare work' they have established a system of registration that practically reduces the men in their employ to the most abject slavery.

"In the ore mines controlled by that same syndicate men are not permitted to speak to an organizer; and, as a consequence, wages are at the subsistence point, safety uncared for, life cheap and scarcely worth preserving.

"We have mentioned the above three because they were largely controlled by the same syndicate, the Steel Trust, against whom this organization was struggling, knowing that if they ceased to struggle they would be brought to the same miserable conditions as these others, for firms competing could not give better conditions than those against whom they had to bid.

"We could show conditions as they exist in the textile-mills in the East, where they are struggling for organization; or, in the South, where there is not one ray of light; where organization is utterly unknown and babes are coined into profits, many happily dying before they reach maturity; others, robbed of their childhood, leading animal lives, stunted mentally and physically.

"Are these not also crimes against society?"

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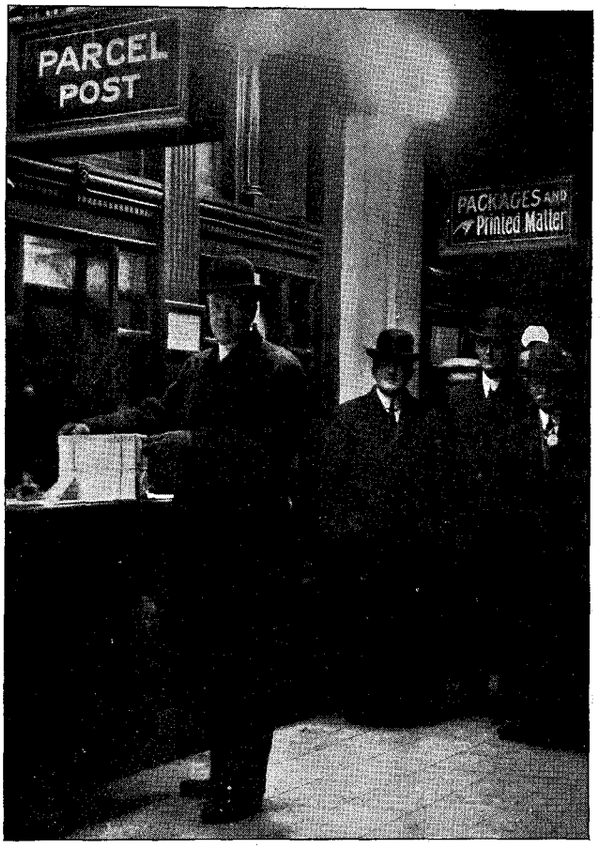
HOW THE PARCEL-POST IS WORKING

SEVERAL BASIC QUESTIONS were left unanswered by all the floods of information, discussion, and prediction which preceded the establishment of our parcel-post, and it is for answers to these questions that the nation is now eagerly watching the new service in operation. "Will the public patronize it in spite of the complicated zone system, the special stamps, and the limitations as to places where packages are mailable?" asked certain of its critics, with a pessimistic emphasis. The answer seems to be found in the fact that the Postmaster-General declares its success to be the greatest and most immediate ever scored by any new venture in this country, while the



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POSTMASTER-GENERAL HITCHCOCK SENDING THE FIRST PARCEL BY POST FROM WASHINGTON.

Bureau of Engraving has had to increase its daily output of parcel-post stamps from 5,000,000 a day to 10,000,000 a day to meet the unexpected demand. During the first four days of the new service more than 200,000 parcels were mailed in New York City, and Postmaster Morgan predicts that the regular daily average will soon be at least 100,000. From other centers come similar reports, testifying to Uncle Sam's popularity as a delivery man.

But at the same time there are criticisms as well as commendations, and as the Post-office Department is presumably as anxious as anybody to see the parcel-post give service of maximum efficiency it will doubtless take the criticisms in a constructive spirit. Dispatches tell of thousands of packages held up because they were stamped with ordinary postage stamps or mailed at letter- or package-boxes instead of at the stations designated, and the demand for a simplification of the service continues. Postmaster Morgan is quoted in the New York *Sun* as saying that "in time the Government may see fit to collect all parcels from house to house, just as the express companies do," and he points out that under the old system fourt class parcels weighing four pounds or less could be mailed the street, while now even a yeast cake, if sent at parcel-pc rates, must be carried to a post-office. Some papers prote against the exclusion of books from the parcel-post, and ma attack the distinctive stamp regulation. On the latter point read in the Newark *News:*

"A postage stamp is simply the formal receipt which t Government gives for money paid it in advance. A ten-ce postage stamp signifies only that the Government has receiv ten cents for the benefit of the Post-office Department. meaning is exactly the same, no matter to what class of m matter it be affixed. Why, then, should the people be put the unnecessary trouble of securing a distinctively colored stan when they desire to use the parcel-post?

"If the idea is to simplify the bookkeeping of the Departmer one can only say that some ninety millions of people shou hardly be put to inconvenience to assist one body of their e ployees in keeping books. If it is to identify the mail matt as for the parcel-post, we submit that the sender can accompli the same object more easily by simply marking 'Parcel-pos upon the package."

Another question, "Will the parcel-post make its competiti felt by the express companies?" can not yet be answered co clusively, altho there are already indications that this compe tion is bearing fruit. Many papers have experimented with te packages by parcel-post and by express, and in most cases t parcel-post has scored. Thus the Chicago *Record-Herald* repo that of two 4½-pound packages dispatched to it by its Ne York correspondent on New Year's Day, the one sent by parce post reached it more promptly and cost 23 cents less than t one sent by express. A similar race between two parcels fro the office of the Chicago *Tribune* to the office of the Atlan *Constitution* was won by the parcel-post with a margin of hours and 5 minutes. The dispatches fail to mention the charg on the two packages. The New York *Herald* tried the sar experiment with one-pound packages between New York a Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, and New Orleans distances ranging from 90 to 1,344 miles. In every case t postage cost less than the express charge—the differences rangi from five to eighteen cents—and in three out of the five expe ments the parcel-post also won the time test. Already, accordi to a press dispatch from San Francisco, the Wells Fargo Expre Company is responding to the pressure of this competitio This dispatch quotes the traffic manager of the company announcing the speedy inauguration of a special service, handli only packages of eleven pounds and under, to compete with t parcel-post in the carrying of perishable foodstuffs direct fro the producer to the consumer.

This brings us to the most important and insistent question all—will the parcel-post lower the cost of living? Its advocat have always confidently claimed that it would accomplish th much-to-be-desired result by stimulating the direct buying food from the farmer, thereby saving the tax now taken by t middleman. If it does not do this, remarks the Salt La *Herald-Republican*, it "will have failed in its chief mission. On this point the evidence is still inconclusive. The St. Lou *Globe-Democrat*, a conservative paper, points out that in spi of modest beginnings due to the eleven-pound limit and oth restrictions, the parcel-post "may mark an economic revolution'

"The field of its operation can be much widened. We a beginning in a very modest way compared with Great Britai and particularly when compared with Germany, which h brought the system almost to the point of becoming a univers exchange. The obvious way to get early enlargements in t application of the idea here is to use the facilities which are no afforded."

In New York City the Housewives' League is trying to faci

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DOWN!
—Murphy in the San Francisco *Call*.

IT MAY COME TO THIS.
—Paul in the Jersey City *Journal*.

WHERE THE CRUSH COMES.

itate direct buying from the farmer by a plan thus described by Mrs. Julian Heath, the League's national president:

"We are establishing a parcel-post registry which will act as a clearing house between the producer and the consumer. Registration will cost producer and consumer $1. In this way, you see, they will be brought in touch with each other. It is our purpose to limit membership in the clearing house to housewives in this city and producers within the fifty-mile zone of the parcels-post. Similar registries are to be established in other cities, and in this manner the entire country may be covered in time."

On the other hand, the express companies point out that they carry a case of eggs weighing 52 pounds 50 miles for 50 cents, whereas by parcel-post 11 pounds of eggs would cost 35 cents for the same distance. And in a Philadelphia dispatch to the New York *Tribune* we read:

"A dozen eggs shipped by parcel-post from Harrisburg to this city—104 miles—cost their recipient 83 cents, but arrived here in good condition. The eggs cost 38 cents, 15 cents was paid for the package in which they were mailed, and the postage was 30 cents, the weight being seven pounds. The trip took seven hours.

"A pound of scrapple sent from Coatesville, Pa., to this city—38 miles—cost 8 cents postage, the cost of the scrapple being 15 cents.

"The purchaser of the eggs and scrapple regards marketing by the parcel-post system to be too expensive to be put into general practise."

We learn from a Washington dispatch to the same paper that Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is not convinced that the parcel-post will materially affect the high cost of living. As he sees it, "a cheapening of the farmers' cost of marketing will naturally result in gain to the producer rather than to the consumer." "Tho the parcel-post may act as a little check sometimes on retailers' rapacity," thinks the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, "it will hardly scratch the surface of the nation's vital need—a readjustment of the present disproportion between the farming population who produce food and the urban and industrial population who consume it."

UNSCRAMBLING A RAILWAY MERGER

DISCOURAGEMENT IS FELT by some at the failure of our trust dissolutions to establish real competition. Where lies the gain, they ask, of winning a suit against a monopolistic combination, and compelling it to dissolve, if the act of dissolution is simply a rearrangement of paper that leaves the ownership of the property in the hands of the same individuals? This is one of the questions that thoughtful newspaper writers have been asking as the long series of trust prosecutions have come to successful or unsuccessful issue, and especially since the dissolution of the Oil and Tobacco trusts has left the same people reaping the same or increased dividends from re-christened securities. But it was pointed out when the Sherman Law was enacted, and often since, that the courts have no power to deprive the security-holders of their property, and can only order these rearrangements which thus far have meant so little. Needless to say, the Socialists have a solution to offer. But others have been looking to the Supreme Court for further light along a way but partially illumined by the "rule of reason." And this court is now facing the problem. Those who were in the Supreme Court room in the Capitol last week, and heard Justice Day read the opinion rejecting the plan for distributing the Southern Pacific stock held by the Union Pacific road among the Union Pacific stockholders, were thoroughly convinced, according to the press dispatches, that our highest tribunal intends this dissolution to be real and complete, and not a mere "paper dissolution." Financial writers are quite at a loss to predict what kind of dissolution plan will ultimately be adopted, yet we find the optimistic belief prevailing that eventually some one will devise a way "of at once complying with the Supreme Court's demand for an absolute separation of control, and preserving to the Union Pacific stockholder the whole of his equity in Southern Pacific," or at least conserving the property interests involved. The Supreme Court's position is completely, tho briefly, stated in

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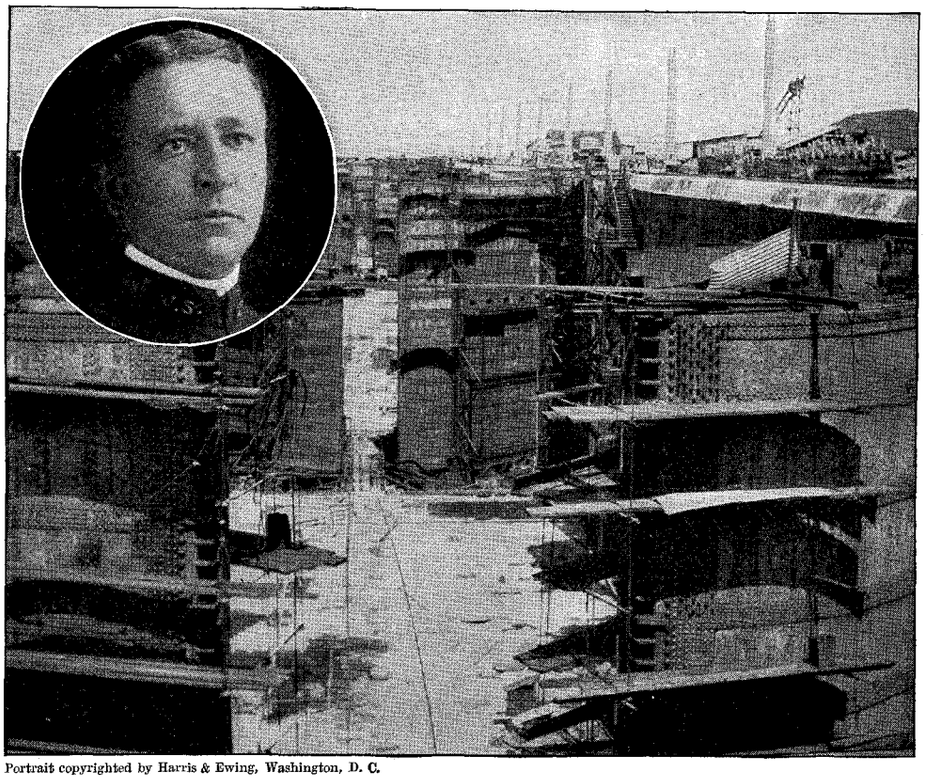
this paragraph from the opinion handed down last week by Justice Day:

"The proposal to distribute the stock among the shareholders of the Union Pacific Company or to sell the stock to such shareholders, if granted, will in effect transfer the stock from the Oregon Short Line Company, which now holds it for the Union Pacific Company, to the stockholders who own and control the latter company. The court is of opinion that this distribution or sale can not be ordered. The ultimate determination of the affairs of a corporation rests with its stockholders and arises from their power to choose the governing board of directors. After such distribution as is now proposed, the stockholders of the Union Pacific Company may dominate and control not only the Union Pacific Company, but the Southern Pacific Company as well."



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LOOKING THROUGH THE GATUN LOCK GATES.

This enables one to form an idea of the character of the locks in the Panama Canal and shows how nearly the work is completed. Colonel Goethals gives credit to Col. Henry F. Hodges, whose portrait appears above, for the success of this part of the undertaking—"without him there would have been no Panama Canal."

This persuades the Progressive New York *Evening Mail* that our "august" Supreme Court "has become more responsive to the will of the people," and convinces the progressively Democratic New York *World* that "the rule of reason is more than vindicated." Yet the New York *Globe*, with like progressive tendencies, looks upon the decision, not "as a stage in the journey toward the light, but rather as one taking the business world farther back into the fog-bank." This is because *The Globe* is one of those who believe that this decision must be "accepted as a reversal of former rulings." For in the Northern Securities, Tobacco, and Standard Oil cases, the court allowed the *pro-rata* distribution of the stock of the dissolved corporations among the individual stockholders. On the strength of this, "the officers of the Harriman companies assumed," and their lawyers argued, that "if the Union Pacific could no longer legally own Southern Pacific stock," then "the stock of this kind that it did own, equitably belonging, as it did, to the Union Pacific stockholders, must be distributed to them." But, continues *The Globe*, "the Supreme Court forbids such a dissolution," and "says, or seems to say, that under some circumstances a stockholder may not own stock in competing concerns," whereby "a new factor of dubiety is introduced."

But such representative journals as the Springfield *Republican*, New York *Times*, and New York *Evening Post* contend that there is no inconsistency in the Supreme Court's position. *The Times* explains:

"In the Northern Securities case a dissolution was ordered, an actual dissolution of the holding company, and a distribution of its assets. In the Standard Oil case the New Jersey corporation was ordered to give back to the stockholders of the subsidiary corporations the shares it had received in exchange for its own shares. In the Union Pacific case no company is dissolved. The court orders merely that the Union Pacific put an end to what was virtually a merger by disposing of its Southern Pacific shares. The difference is clear. At any rate, the court's reasoning in the present case is so."

Or, as it appears to *The Evening Post:*

"The court draws distinction between a holding company which is required to part with all its holdings of stock in two or more competing corporations, and a railway company which has merely bought control of one competitor through purchase of its stock. We infer from the language of yesterday's opinion that if, for example, a separate holding company had been organized to hold the stock both of Union and Southern Pacific, and if that holding company were ordered dissolved, the assets might be distributed *pro rata;* but that the same expedient is inadmissible where the chief party to the suit is a powerful corporation which continues in the field.

"There is obviously a line of distinction here; yet we can not help feeling that the court may have surrounded with a good many difficulties its future adjudication of similar cases. . . . It is at least conceivable that rights of property may be impaired, tho not destroyed, through departure from the *pro-rata* rule. That would inevitably be so in a case where forced public sale of such holdings, with the parties most interested eliminated from the bidding, was the only alternative recourse. The Union Pacific has no such prospect before it, since not only its own shareholders, but holders of the 54 per cent. of Southern Pacific stock which Union Pacific does not own, are interested in obtaining a fair value on the sale. But how the same rule would operate, in a case where all the stock of one railway were held by another, it is not altogether easy to foresee."

Newspaper opinion closer to Wall Street reveals a tranquil acceptance of the decision as one of the necessary steps to the working out of a difficult but by no means insoluble problem. The New York *Sun*, for instance, opines "that the upshot of the matter when it is reached will not involve any loss to the Union Pacific, the parent company in the case," and thinks that "Wall Street will err greatly in its judgment if it takes too serious a view" of this action of the Supreme Court. Elsewhere *The Sun* calls attention to a new plan for reorganization "now in process of elaboration by Attorney-General Wickersham and the Union Pacific managers." This involves the surrender of

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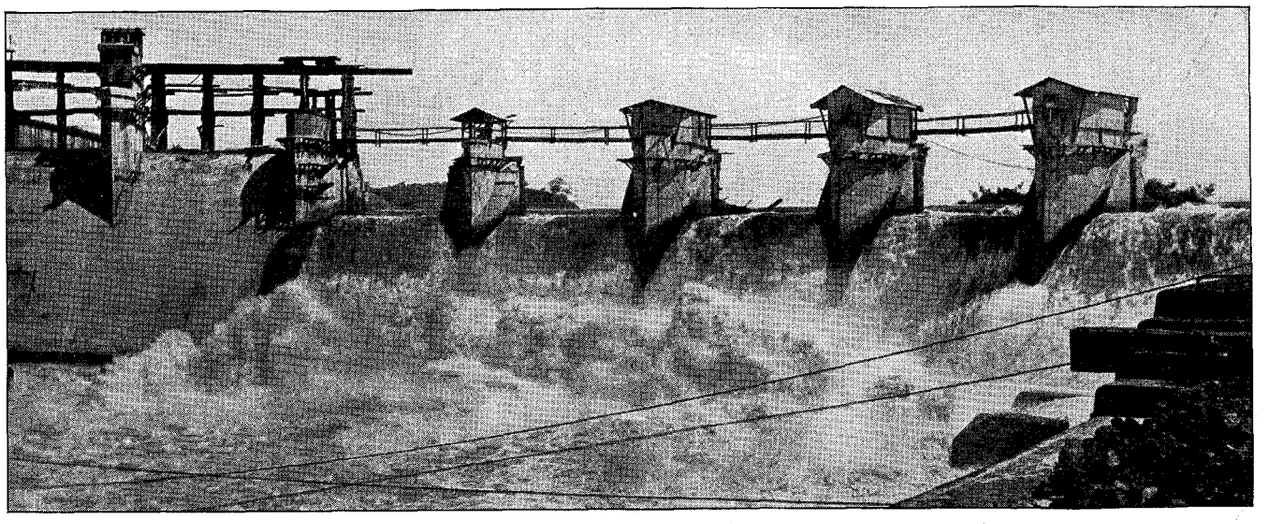

"BEGINNING TO LOOK LIKE BUSINESS."

Water pouring over the completed Gatun Spillway of the Panama Canal at the rate of 15,000 cubic feet per second.

the Central Pacific by the Southern Pacific in exchange for a portion of Union Pacific's holdings of Southern Pacific stock. This, of course, would give Union Pacific the through line to the Pacific Coast which was Mr. Harriman's avowed object when he secured control of the Southern Pacific.

MR. TAFT FOR PANAMA ARBITRATION

IT WAS RUMORED in London a few days ago, according to *Punch*, that Mr. Taft's first lecture course on International Law at Yale was to be entitled: "The Panama Canal: A Study in International Honor." But the feeling which prompted this ironic suggestion seems to have been quite appeased by the President's recent declaration of his willingness to submit the Panama-tolls question to arbitration. This is "fine," it is "a right and honorable course," the London dailies tell us; the speech at the Peace Forum luncheon is considered "altogether worthy of such a statesman, lawyer, and friend of peace," and "places the arbitration idea in its true aspect before the world." There are also hopes that the canal-tolls question is now "as good as settled." But these are hardly shared by our editors. For even those who admit the justice of the British protests are inclined to think that the best way out of it is to repeal or modify the obnoxious clause in the Panama Act. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* speaks of the Senators as being "generally of the opinion that a special treaty referring the subject to arbitration would be rejected by practically the same vote that passed the free-toll provision last summer," and *The Sun* likewise finds it "doubtful that the question will ever be referred to a tribunal." If it should be thus referred, only a decision in our favor would be satisfactory, the *Tribune's* correspondent points out, for a judgment that the Panama Act violates a provision of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty would "merely demonstrate that the treaty itself had been abrogated, and would leave the situation still highly unsatisfactory," both from the standpoint of Great Britain and from that of many in the United States. It "could not operate to repeal the Panama Act," nor is it likely that Congress "could be induced to repeal" the portion of the act held to be in such violation. This correspondent wonders, too, at the British authorities' apparent failure to realize that an act of Congress which clashes with a treaty really abrogates that treaty, as held by writers on international law, so that when the British complain that the law violates the treaty, they admit it has thus been abrogated. Other newspaper writers dismiss the subject with the reflection that whatever President Taft may wish or intend to do, the actual settlement of the question is pretty sure to be left to the administration of President Wilson.

The President's remarks at the peace luncheon caused some surprize in view of his earlier approval of the law exempting American coastwise shipping from payment of tolls at Panama, tho many find it quite consistent with his stand on arbitration. Mr. Taft spoke of the diplomatic question arising from Britain's formal protest as presenting "a very significant and useful example with respect to arbitration." He continued:

"A good many people are saying, 'Don't arbitrate, because you are going to lose. This is our own Canal, and while England is making a point of it England would not fight about it, and therefore why give up when you are not likely to get an arbitration that will be satisfactory to you and your view of the construction?' Now, even if this view were correct as to probability of result, which I need not and do not admit, that is just the time when I am in favor of an arbitration. . . . . .

"I am hopeful that we may get it either to settlement or to submission before the Administration in which I have the honor to be a dissolving view shall cease, but it may not be, because these international negotiations move slowly. But I am glad to take this opportunity in this presence to say that if the time comes there will be no doubt about what I will do in respect to the submission of that question, as far as my power goes, to an impartial tribunal for its settlement, if that is necessary."

Mr. Taft later explained that he had in mind a commission made up of an equal number of representatives of Great Britain and the United States, not a tribunal like that of The Hague, the members of which, as the Washington *Post* points out, "are uniformly drawn from nations having an interest in the Canal identical with Great Britain's."

It is the "manliness" of the President's stand that appeals to those who would praise him. The "manly clinging to the principle which he has stoutly advocated . . . fully deserves the applause bestowed upon it," declares the New York *Evening Post*. Whatever the Senate does, concludes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "President Taft will leave the great question with clean hands and the responsibility for a great blunder, involving possible national dishonor, will not rest upon his shoulders." It must be added that most of the editors who take this view of the question are inclined to the belief that the easiest and most satisfactory solution is to repeal the obnoxious clause in the Panama Act, thus avoiding any necessity for arbitration.

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Critics of the President, however, find less display of "manliness" than of what the Newark *News* calls "backing down." "With characteristic inconsistency," observes the Brooklyn *Citizen*, which has no patience with the British attitude, the President is now "ready to arbitrate the right of this Government to regulate tolls over its own canal for its own ships." It goes on:

"England is the only nation which has called this right into question, and she has done so in order to oblige her Canadian subjects, who fear that Canadian ships will be placed at a disadvantage if compelled to pay tolls while American coastwise ships are exempt. . . . . .

"It is doubtful if Mr. Taft will be able to help British shipping and railroad interests. The present Congress is unlikely to change its ground, and in two months Mr. Taft will become a private citizen.

"There is nothing to arbitrate. England is getting the same treatment as other foreign maritime nations, and if this country chooses to subsidize its coastwise mercantile marine as Sir Edward Grey said, it is her own business, and not a subject for British censorship. We have not put $500,000,000 of good American money into the Panama Canal to help British commerce particularly. The object in building the Canal was to accommodate American shipping between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards by saving 4,000 miles of the journey, and incidentally reviving the languishing American marine."

The Charleston *News and Courier* suggests that the simplest way out is formally to abrogate the treaty.

LOCKING UP THE IDAHO EDITORS

A JAIL about as capacious as the Chicago stockyards would seemingly be needed if the Idaho Supreme Court were to imprison everybody connected with the newspapers that have criticized its action in putting behind the bars R. S. Sheridan and C. O. Broxon, editors, and A. R. Cruzen, part owner of the Boise *Capital News* for publishing Colonel Roosevelt's denunciation of the court's ruling against the printing of the names of the Progressive electors on the November ballot. Very few papers seem to have found any excuse for the conviction of the men. Even the Salt Lake *Herald-Republican* (Rep.), which has about as little use for Colonel Roosevelt and his policies as Mr. Barnes's Albany *Journal*, characterizes the punishment of the trio as "archaic despotism," "arbitrary injustice," and "insensate lawlessness." The contempt proceedings were "absolutely un-American," says the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.), which finds consolation for the imprisoned newspaper men and the people of Idaho in the fact that the incident may lead to "a reassertion by the people of their right to freedom of speech." Most of the Democratic and Republican papers, while agreeing with the Progressive press on the unfairness of the conviction, cast most of the blame upon Colonel Roosevelt for what they consider glaring inconsistency in denouncing the Idaho court and at the same time profiting by a similar decree in California which excluded the Republican electors from the ballot. In a telegram to the "outraged" editors Colonel Roosevelt himself declares that "no anarchist agitator could ever do anything against the courts comparable in effect to these actions of one of our State courts." He, like many of the newspapers, says the case furnishes fresh argument for the recall of judges. To particularize, the court considered contemptuous the publication of the Colonel's energetic message of protest to the people of Idaho in which he used such forceful phrases as "infamous," "partizan court," and "without warrant of law" to express his opinion of the decision keeping the Progressives off the ballot. Under the caption, "Idaho's Latest Bull Pen," the Republican Portland *Oregonian* reviews the case thus:

"The archaic Supreme Court of Idaho has erected a judicial barrier at the boundaries of that benighted State and posted thereon the strange device: 'All who enter here leave behind the right of free speech.' . . . . . .

"Undoubtedly a newspaper editor, or any other who by his words or deeds interferes with the processes of a court, or seeks to influence its deliberations, exposes himself to a charge of contempt, but the court that is driven to the pitiful extremity of relying on a shallow technicality in order to bring a newspaper or other critic within its judisdiction exposes itself to the general contempt.

"The remarks of Colonel Roosevelt attacking the Idaho court, and the comment of the Boise *News*, for which the editors must languish in prison, were all printed after the famous decision ruling the Roosevelt electors off the ballot. Yet the Court contends that the case was still pending and therefore under consideration because a petition for rehearing had been filed and not been passed on. When is a case decided and closed in Idaho, or anywhere? The Court solemnly holds that it is not decided when it is decided, but when it is re-decided. It holds, too, in effect that a petition for rehearing is an act of right, and not of grace. What sound lawyer will take that position?"

"Strange," says the Milwaukee *Free Press* (Rep.), "that the judges could not see that they were here committing an error of judgment that would tend to corroborate that very criticism which they were seeking to condemn." "The three members of the court," remarks the Philadelphia *North American*, a leading Progressive paper, "acted as accusers, jury, and judges," and as jurors, in behalf of themselves as plaintiffs, found the three men guilty; and then, as judges, sentenced them to ten days in jail and $500 fine each.

Among the few newspapers which do not deplore the ruling against Sheridan, Broxon, and Cruzen is the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), which says "the misfortunes of the three editors are due simply and solely to their imitation of Mr. Roosevelt's bad habit of disregard and contempt for due process of law." Another is the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), which thinks that "under the laws the court refused to let the Progressives have the Republican organization and its place on the ballot," and that—

"If the publication of the Colonel's remarks did not constitute contempt of court, there is no such thing. The penalties imposed were light and only designed to uphold the dignity of the court of last resort in Idaho."

GREETING THE PARCEL-POST

OUR information is that about 89,977 men received the first package sent by parcel-post.—*Houston Post.*

AND some man will probably carry about in his pocket for days the 11-pound parcel that his wife gives him to mail.—*Detroit Free Press.*

TWO parcel-post packages mailed in Yonkers were a brindle bulldog and a piece of meat, both of which were finally delivered in one bundle.—*Washington Post.*

AN Indiana brick manufacturer has just sent out 1,000 six-pound paving bricks via the parcel-post. It is conceivable that this new postal department may furnish a new and remunerative occupation for unemployed longshoremen.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

IT is possible, if not probable, that Postmaster-General Hitchcock broke one of his New Year's resolutions when he found some of the newspapers hailing, ex-Postmaster-General Wanamaker as "father of the parcel-post."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

THE day is coming when the man who wants to go somewhere can stick a few stamps on his hat and be carried by mail.—*Emporia Gazette.*

THE provision against sending infernal machines by parcel-post can not be so construed as to cover the egg that has lingered unduly in storage.—*Washington Star.*

A GREAT many jokes are being made about the parcel-post. The loud and prolonged laughter does not come from the express companies.—*Washington Star.*

AND even eggs will be transported by parcel-post. The rural mail carrier may soon be complaining that the yolk is heavier than he can bear.—*Kansas City Journal.*

PARCEL-POST disappointment No. 1: It is reported that eggs and other comestibles shipped through the mails will be delivered at the front door with the letters, instead of at the back door with the market-basket and the groceries.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

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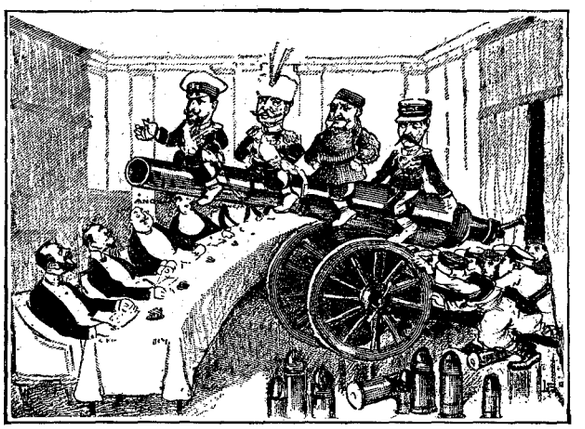
FOREIGN COMMENT

ALBANIA'S FATE

THE RISE of new nations, full of possibilities for good and evil, in southeastern Europe, is rousing the gravest concern among the nearby Powers, who view every plan with suspicion. If Albania is made autonomous, it may some day be quietly appropriated by Austria or Italy, or may grow so powerful as to endanger them. No one knows, so every one is free to predict, and all are busy at it. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) would like to see Albania divided among the Allies, who are friendly to Russia, so it solemnly warns Europe that the province is composed of too many hostile elements for autonomy. Remarking that Albania has for the last thirty years been "the ground of rivalry between the friends and allies, Austria and Italy, each striving to maintain its especial influence," it continues:



HOW THE ALLIES ENTERED THE PEACE CONFERENCE.
—*Marchold* (Warsaw).

"Albania has never been a self-governing province. Her population, made up of many jarring tribes, can not form a harmonious state. She needs an external unifying force without which she will disintegrate. At present the power of the Ottoman Empire is still over Albania. If it be removed and Albania declared autonomous, the latter will in reality fall under the influence and rule of one of her most active neighbors. Austro-Hungarian diplomacy, asking autonomy for Albania, is really striving to appropriate the Turkish legacy."

Becoming suddenly solicitous about the interests of Italy, the *Novoye Vremya* points out all the dangers that will threaten that country in case Albania is made autonomous, and, quoting the opinion of an Italian newspaper in support of its contention, it goes on to say:

"But the dangers (to Italy) from the establishment of an apparently autonomous Albania do not end here. On the Albanian coast there is Avlona, an excellent harbor, which in the hands of a sea power will be turned into a fortified naval station. Avlona is situated only a few miles from the mouth of the Otranto Strait, which connects the Adriatic with the Mediterranean. The sea Power which has Avlona will hold in its pocket the key to the strait and will rule the entire Adriatic. Autonomous Albania means Austrian Albania. The Italian diplomats who are supporting the Austrian plan of Albanian autonomy are delivering Italy, without realizing it, into political serfdom to Austria."

But a different opinion is exprest in Italy. There is a great deal of united national feeling in Albania, says a writer in *Italia Moderna* (Rome), and Albania is quite capable of being formed into a compact and powerful state. In this case there would be no difficulty in giving to Servia her port on the Adriatic and keeping her safe from that mailed hand of Austria which would gladly appropriate Albania as it has Bosnia and Herzegovina. This writer says:

"If we examine and judge impartially of Albania's condition to-day, we shall find that the Albanian population, recognizable

ARMAGEDDON: A DIVERSION.
TURKEY—"Good! If only all those other Christian nations get at one another's throats, I may have a dog's chance yet."
—*Punch* (London).

THE ADMIRAL OF THE ADRIATIC.
PETER—"Don't you think I look stunning?"
THE POWERS—"The uniform is all right, Peter, but where's your fleet?"
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

DIVERSIONS OF THE POWERS.

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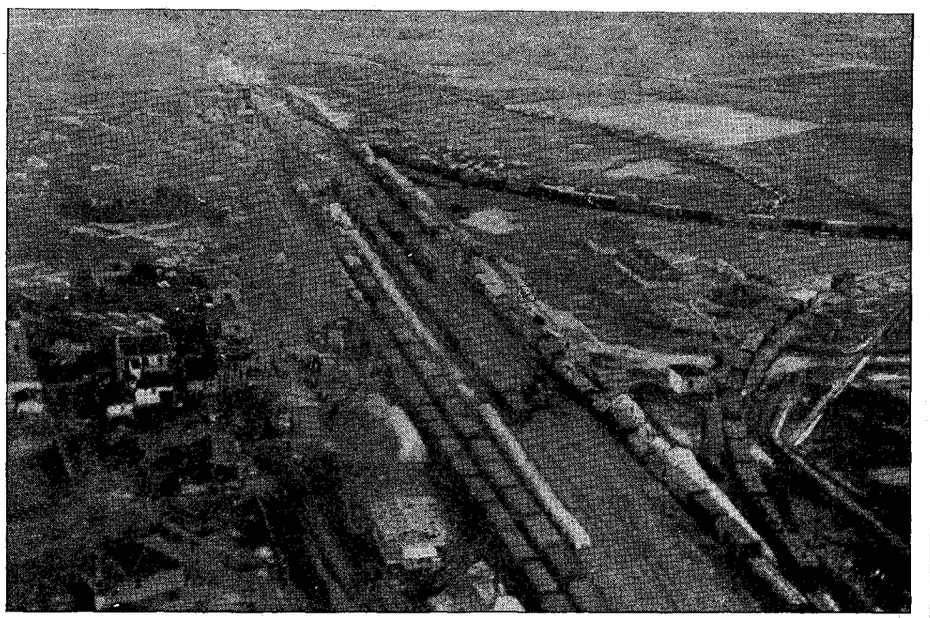

WAR-TRAINS AT MUSTAFA PASHA SEEN FROM A BULGARIAN AEROPLANE.

from their vernacular tongue, is ethnically compact, and is comprized within topographical frontiers definite and secure. We see that Albania is a territory limited on the north by the frontier of Montenegro, to the south by the river Calamas in Epirus, in the east by the heights of Czernaleva, and by the range of mountains terminating with the southern spurs of Pindus. Albania, thus distinctly determined in its frontiers, would have a territory well supplied with a river system and with chains of mountains enclosing a population formed of Albanian nationality, without being threatened by the neighborhood of foreign islands of importance. In fact, the Albanian population is numerous enough to give birth to a state which could live and support itself in national existence, especially as it grows more and more in its rise to superior forms of civilization."

Speaking of Servia's desire for a port on the Adriatic by which there might be railroad communication with the east at Macedonia and a direct communication by sea with Brindisi and the European markets, this writer declares that an independent Albania would be for the benefit of Italy, for

"Italy certainly has a great interest in the creation of good, safe, and practical communications between the Adriatic, Servia, and Macedonia. Its interest is undoubtedly not less than that which Servia has in such communications. The two nations ought to be solidly united in defense of this interest and ought not to rest until well constructed railroads, practically handled, with equal tariffs for all, are built for the commercial transport of goods, so that the traditions of the Via Egnatia, created by the genius of Rome, may be revived and render the Adriatic an emporium of commerce between the East and the West.

"Italy has one reason of practical importance in favoring this great question, which pertains not less to Servia than to Italy. We do not know what will be the future of the Balkan States, but if, as we fervently hope, they will be guided after the war by the same wisdom and the same enthusiasm as guided them in their preparation for war, it is probable that whether confederated into one body or simply allied for peace, they will take such a new interest in international politics as new circumstances and new situations may possibly render of priceless importance. Italy meanwhile, from motives of political order, should be counseled to favor with profound solicitude and with earnest help the interests represented by the construction of direct railroad communication between the Balkan States and the Adriatic. Public opinion in Italy would condemn any foreign annexation of Albania and thus supports our Government in its efforts to obviate any such contingency. For an autonomous Albania would prove a living guard for the Strait of Otranto and a reliable sentinel over the traffic, which, for the common good of Italy and the Balkan States, would restore to the Adriatic most of the commerce between the East and West."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A LESSON OF THE WAR

TURKEY is not above learning from her enemies, and has been asking what is the secret of Bulgaria's wonderful military efficiency. It is not Creusot cannon or French tactics—the *Ikdam* (Constantinople) looks beyond all that, and decides that the basis of military efficiency is an intelligent population; so it recommends popular education as the first step toward military power. It is of interest to remember in this connection that when the Turks invaded Europe they were educated and the Europeans were mostly illiterate; as the educational position changed, the military situation was also reversed. Says the *Ikdam:*

"By learning the reasons of the defeats we have suffered in this war, we are to-day forsaking many old methods and entering on new plans of action. One of the things we are learning is the qualities and qualifications required in men entrusted with the administration of government. This is something. But it is not enough for the permanence, the independence, and the progress of a state. For a powerful state a powerful people is necessary. We have separated the Government from the people, and all our reforming zeal has been based on this false principle, neglecting the ends of the people. This must be changed. For in this war we have very painfully learned that a state which lacks a strong people on which it can depend can not be strong either in its external relations or in its internal institutions.

"If we have fully learned that a strong and progressive state can exist only with the existence of a strong and progressive

IN THE ALBANIAN MOUNTAINS.

"This man pretends that we are not engaged in a crusade." "He must be shot! Away with him!" —*Muskete* (Vienna).

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people, then our chief care and zeal must be directed to the task of strengthening our people and inspiring them with a desire for progress. For the future our activity, our struggle, our whole aim, must look toward the elevation of our people.

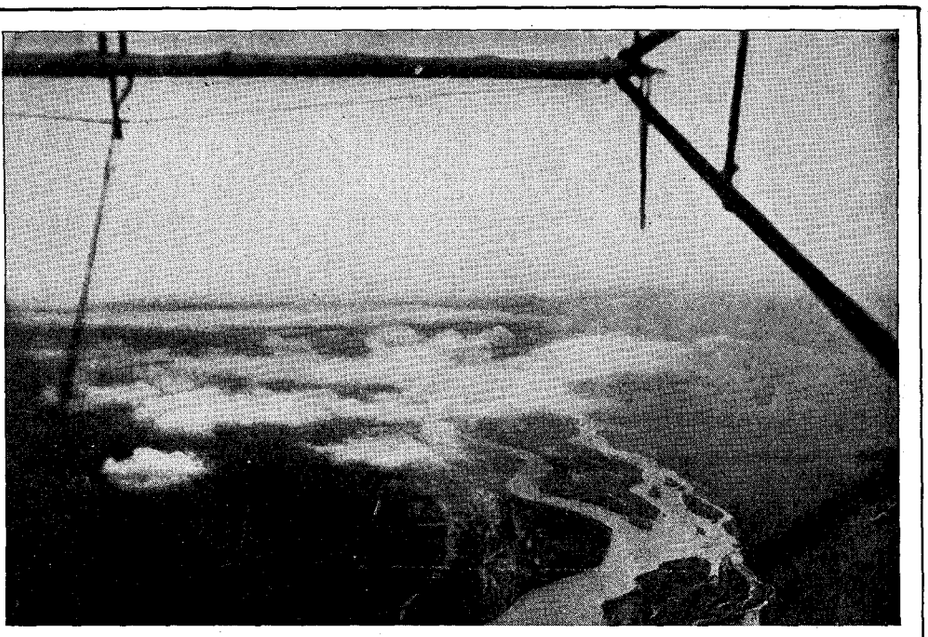
"Elevate the people of all ranks and classes, those of the villages as well as of the cities, and the national Government, which derives its strength from the people, at once takes on a new and stronger character. To accomplish this must be our supreme endeavor.

"We must find out how our enemies have labored and succeeded in developing strong peoples, and profit by their example. The Bulgarian people, which has grown so strong and which the government has so safely depended upon, is a peasant people.

"A Bulgarian officer lately said to a newspaper reporter: 'Only five per cent. of our soldiers are unable to read. They know how to use and how to care for their arms. In this they are superior to the Turkish soldiers. Our successes in this war are due to our common schools.' Behold, here is the most important lesson we have to learn. We must adorn our villages with schools, and enlighten and elevate and discipline the minds of our villagers with instruction suitable for their condition and fit for the high objects we have in view.

"It is in this way that we shall be able to save our state and our people.

"Have we the zeal and the intelligence and the perseverance requisite for this great endeavor?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



THE SMOKE OF A BATTLE AS SEEN FROM A BULGARIAN-AEROPLANE.

A GOOD REPORT.

DEATH—"Everything going nicely, godfather?"

DIABOLUS—"Why not? Everybody helps me—ship owners, mining-barons, tariff-makers, trust magnates—but especially those splendid Christians and Turks in the Balkans."

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

JAPAN AS THE SAVIOR OF CHINA

JAPAN IS TO WORK in union with China against the encroachments of outside Powers. China is great, but she is weak, say the vernacular press of Pekin and Shanghai. According to the views of a French engineer quoted in the *Croix* (Paris), the Flowery Land is no longer an inert mass of territory enclosed within the Great Wall. Her industrial development within ten or fifteen years has been prodigious. Chinese engineers build the railroads, Chinese arsenals forge the great guns, and at every school for boys there is a military instructor who trains the pupils to use rifles and handle artillery. The merchants and manufacturers of China borrow from the foreigner his latest methods and then get rid of him. As this writer says:

"China is not a country for Europeans to colonize. The Chinese welcome foreigners, learn their methods, improve upon these, and then get rid of the strangers. The time is past when the Chinese can suffer from foreign competition. United among themselves as by a band of steel in the commercial struggle, they labor one for all and all for one, and invariably put the foreigner to rout."

Yet China is weak, her integrity is being threatened by outside foes, says the *Min-li-pao* (Shanghai). Russia and France are waiting to divide the spoil, and even Japan may join the forces of the enemy unless the watchwords be "China and Japan against the world." To quote the earnest words of warning uttered by this Shanghai organ:

"At no time has the condition of China been more critical than at present. The Russians and Mongolians have concluded a convention and, in addition, a secret protocol was issued. The occurrence of this event creates a new situation. This will mean the overthrow of Chinese sovereignty in Urga, the establishment of a Russian protectorate over Outer Mongolia, and the commencement of the partition of China.

"A great problem is now before the Chinese people. Its solution should engage the thought and energy of all the men in China. This is a moment when every man is expected to do his duty and rush to the rescue of the nation. Whatever discord there may have existed among the different elements of the Chinese people must now be relegated to the background."

More decided is the policy advocated by the *Min-Kuo-sin-wen* (Shanghai). The Mongolians must be compelled to remain in the Chinese Federation as our Southern States were kept within the Union. This can be effected only by a recourse to

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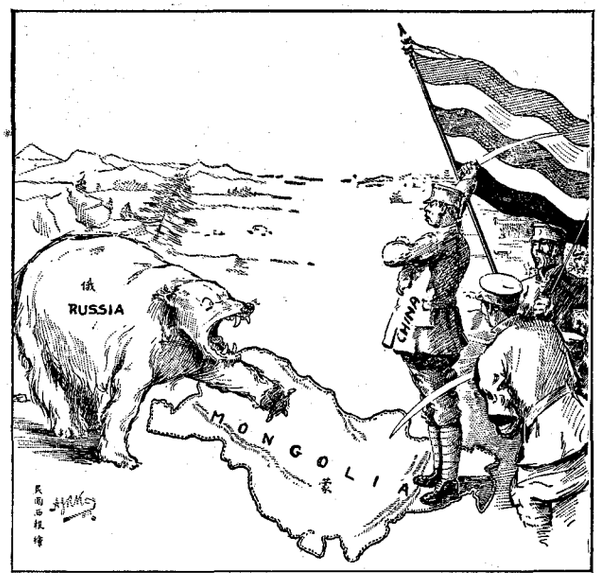
arms. Urga, the principal city of Northern Mongolia, now garrisoned with Russian troops, must be attacked, the treacherous citizens who have betrayed China must be chastised. No offer of France or Japan to mediate must be listened to. The machinations of Urga must be defeated by an active war policy. Hence we read:

"Should China be foolish enough to listen to the counsel of France and Japan and indulge in the tempting but empty talk of mediation, much time will be gained by Russia to concentrate her forces in Mongolia. When Russia has firmly established herself in Urga, China will find it too late, even if she be convinced that nothing could save the situation except military force. Mediation is certainly a good thing; but what is the motive of France and Japan in proposing this?

"Let the Government listen to a wise advice—Fight the Mongolians at once."

The Republican Advocate (Shanghai) thinks that Japan has the whole affair in her own hands and should enforce an Asiatic



THE MONGOLIAN SITUATION.
—*Min-Kuo-Hsi-Pao* (Shanghai).

Monroe Doctrine. Already the advantages gained by her victory over Russia are being imperiled. Little by little will come the break-up of Asia:

"The forces of disintegration, temporarily checked by the splendid victory of the Japanese over Russia on Manchurian soil, are now being renewed with redoubled energy and activity, due to the fact that the very nation which up to ten years ago had been fighting for her life has now become in turn the most dangerous factor in the disintegration process of Asia. The fate of Mongolia is just now hanging in the balance; and that of Tibet and Yunnan depends upon the fate of Mongolia. China, due to the recent crisis, does not seem to possess any strength of resistance; so that, unless some great change should happen, the doom of Asiatic countries is practically sealed; and it is only a question of time when Japan must also be engulfed in the general wreck and ruin of the Far East."

The bureaucratic *Kokumin*, of Tokyo, openly claims a place for Japan as Asia's arbiter, and says:

"Japan will not permit any part of Eastern Asia to be disposed of without her opinion being first sought. Anything else would mean the weakening of the preponderating position Japan now holds in the Far East."

"This is authoritative," comments the *Japan Weekly Chronicle* (Kobe). "Japan will not permit that any part of Eastern Asia shall be disposed of without her permission." It is noteworthy, too, that the compact with Russia made by the Mongolians of Urga is repudiated by the nobles of Mongolia, who have published a signed proclamation in which they declare the convention of Urga null and void.

RUSSIA'S WORRY ABOUT THE STRAITS

AT THE VERY TIME when Russia might be expected to ask for the opening of the Dardanelles, we find the Russian press adopting a hesitating attitude. They are anxious enough to have the bars let down for the exit of Russian warships from the Black Sea, but when it comes to letting Italian, Austrian, and German warships in, that is very different. For along the northern shore of the Black Sea are the most fertile and favored provinces of the Empire; here is the granary of Russia; here are Odessa, Cherson, Nikolaief, and Sevastopol. At present they lie safe and secure behind the closed water-gate made famous by the exploits of Leander and Lord Byron. If the gate swings open, they will be exposed to every foe. That is why Russia is saying so little on this subject. Count Hebokdorff, the Russian Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, said at the opening of the ambassadorial conference in London that Russia will insist upon the opening of the straits to Russian men-of-war, but did not intimate that they should also be opened to the fleets of the other Powers, and thus far his suggestion does not seem to have met with much response. The subject is treated at some length in the *Zaprosy Zhizni*, the radical St. Petersburg weekly, by Mr. L. Panteleyer. He suggests that Russia might take Turkey's place as guardian of the straits, but admits that in such an event a powerful navy would have to be built to hold them. But, he asks, could not Bulgaria do something to support Russia in carrying on the work and maintaining the position once held by Turkey? He replies:

"No; Bulgaria can not take the rôle of the Turks on the shores of the Sea of Marmora. Notwithstanding the possibility that the Bulgars may in the near future appear at the walls of Constantinople, even capture the city, they will not be able to remain there.

"The present Balkan coalition will immediately break up, because the Greeks will rather reconcile themselves to the rule of the Turks than see the Bulgars firmly established at Constantinople. But can Bulgaria provide a force large enough to hold the Sea of Marmora? There are altogether hardly five and one-half millions of Bulgars. . . . But, it may be suggested, behind the Bulgars—we will even suppose with the silent consent of all Europe—will be Russia, always ready to come to their assistance."

Russian journalism is remarkable for its speculative tendency. The Russian editor dreams and doubts, he seldom decides. He loves to dwell upon possibilities. He never comes to the point. Thus Mr. Panteleyev does not seem to see his way clearly out of his dilemma, which he states as follows: If the straits are opened by Russia and for Russia alone, how can she maintain her hold on them unless that is guaranteed by the Powers, who would thus exclude all navies but that of the Czar from crossing the Sea of Marmora. If the passage is free to all, what is to prevent the invasion of Russian possessions by a large Mediterranean fleet? He closes his article in the following indeterminate sentences:

"But some will say: Let the straits remain in the hands of the Turks, Bulgars, or even Greeks; it is a matter of indifference to us; only the fortifications should be torn down and freedom of passage established.

"It is impossible to understand this 'freedom' in the sense of freedom of passage for the Russian fleet only, and that for all other nations the Sea of Marmora should be closed. . . . . .

"But in case the freedom of passage were given to all, what would secure us against the appearance in the Black Sea of the enemy's fleet and even the capture of the Sea of Marmora by some strong sea-power?

"That Europe, notwithstanding the complete destruction of the Turks, still holds the traditional point of view with regard to the Sea of Marmora, can be seen from the fact that the fears of further complications are all based on questions of territory, indemnity, etc., while no mention whatever is being made of the straits."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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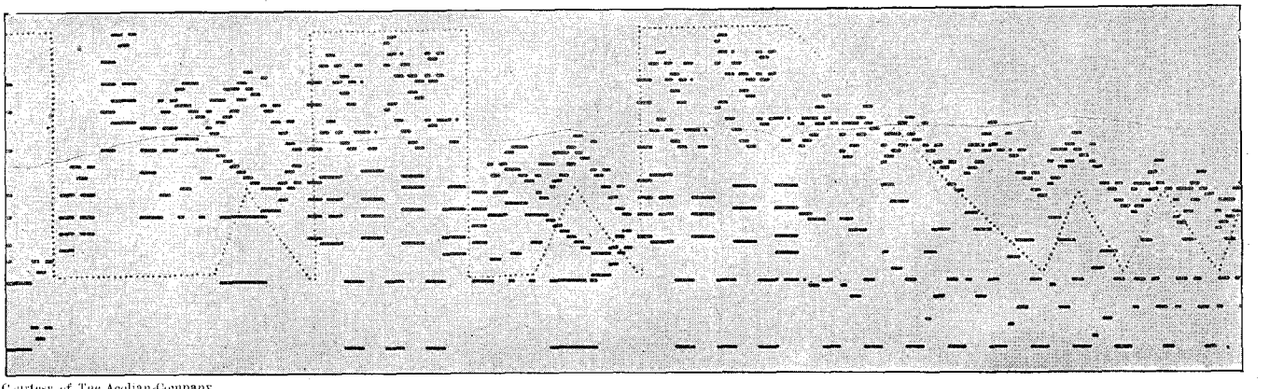


Courtesy of The Aeolian Company.

IF PAPER CAN PLAY A PIANO, WHAT CAN'T IT DO?

The perforations above will perform Balakirew's intricate "Islamey" on the pianola. A scientific writer reviews the present use of perforated paper in industry, and predicts it will yet run all sorts of machinery and even railway trains. The type in our pages is set in part by this means.

THE COMING AGE OF PERFORATED PAPER

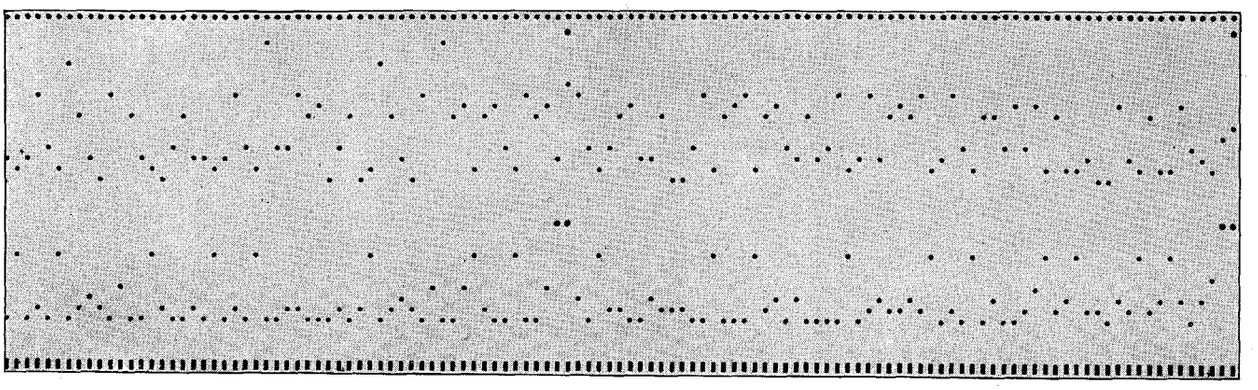
THAT THE WORLD—at least the mechanical world—may one day be controlled and operated through the agency of slips of perforated paper is asserted in the editorial department entitled "Looking Forward" in *Cassier's Magazine* (New York). Control of machinery by perforated paper was first devised and introduced by Joseph Marie Jacquard about a century ago, in the loom that bears his name. In the Jacquard loom perforated cards control the movements so that predetermined patterns are woven, independently of the skill of the immediate operator. More recently, the principle has been widely used in mechanical musical-instrument-players, to which it was first applied about forty years ago. It has been employed also in the monotype machine, in telegraph systems, and in less familiar connections, and we are told that the possibilities of the device are far-reaching, especially since the introduction of electricity has made it possible to extend this kind of control over distant apparatus. The writer of the article in *Cassier's* bids us look forward to the working of all sorts of machine tools and even to the control and operation of railway trains by a similar system. We read:

"The entire modern tendency in mechanical operations appears, not only in the substitution of machinery for manual operations wherever possible, but also in the planning of the manipulation by others than those by whom the work is done. The use of planning departments, functional foremen, instruction cards, and similar preliminaries to the actual performance of the work, is being generally discust and occasionally applied; but with the exception of certain forms of tabulating machines and typesetters, and of such devices as moving electrical signs, there seems to be little employment made of the most complete method of recording and controlling movements—that of a piece of perforated paper.

"It seems entirely within reason to state that no machining operation is so complicated or involves so many movements, so variously timed, as appears in the performance of even a simple musical composition by a mechanical piano-player; and when we consider the accuracy and effectiveness with which the most elaborate compositions are rendered by such machines the applicability of the method to repetition processes in manufacturing seems worthy of consideration. . . . . .

"The number of operations which may be controlled for any one machine is by no means limited, any more than the number of different musical compositions is limited for any piano equipped for use with the perforated roll. . . . The unlimited possibilities of the Jacquard principle over any other thus constitutes one of its greatest advantages. Any change or modification in a series of operations with the paper strip may be made simply by preparing a different set of perforations, just as one written order of instructions supersedes another; and thus it appears that a form of control in which instructions are positively combined with their execution is available for the most intricate manufacturing operations."

The impending use of such methods in the operation of machinery seems to the editor to be indicated by the tendency



OPENING WORDS OF THE ARTICLE, AS SEEN ON A MONOTYPE RIBBON.

"THAT THE WORLD—at least the mechanical world—may one day be controlled and operated through the"

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to dispense with human attendance in other departments of work. The wide-spread use of vending machines, for instance, is an example of the manner in which mechanical appliances are being used to replace labor either too difficult to obtain or too expensive to operate. To quote again:

"Apart from questions of cost, however, the nature of the control possible with the perforated strip makes it especially desirable for certain operations, even where the presence of an attendant is added. The ease with which a performer at the mechanically operated piano can vary the speed, the force of blow, and the general control of the performance without being required to master the technic of the actual production indicates the possibilities obtainable along similar lines in the operation of any kind of machinery. It would seem that in nearly every operation in which the various functions are repeated according to a predetermined sequence some such device becomes applicable.

"The far-reaching effects of the general adoption of the perforated strip for the control of machinery will be perceived as the subject is examined in the light of the results already obtained in connection with musical instruments. The acquisition of a correct and facile technic upon such an instrument as the piano requires intense application and years of hard work by those who have in the first place a natural talent for the subject, and of all the pupils who make such studies but few attain anything like such precision and accuracy as are given immediately to the inexperienced operator upon the mechanically controlled instrument. The real difference between the performance of a virtuoso and the effect of the machine appears only in such delicacies of expression as are perceptible mainly to the trained listener, and differences such as these are not only imperceptible but undesirable in applying the principle to machine-shop work.

"It follows that the development of the perforated strip to the control of machine tools may work a change in technical training and apprenticeship methods similar to that which is being effected in the subject of pianoforte instruction, leaving the education of the mechanic to be directed to those general and varied features which include the exercise of judgment and discretion rather than of detailed and repetitive manipulation. This is entirely in accordance with the changes which have already taken place, and it is necessary only to look back over the development of the machinist's trade to perceive the manner in which the once important operations of chasing, filing, chipping, fitting, etc., have been replaced by the work of the slide-rest, the grinding-machine, the shaper, and the drop-press.

"Not only in the control of machining work, but also in the direction of larger operations, may the possibilities of the perforated strip be indicated. With the introduction of electric propulsion upon railways, it may become practicable to have the trains controlled wholly from fixt stations, the motors responding entirely to the movement of the strip through a transmitting mechanism. Thus the position of a train upon a section might be made to correspond at all times to the relative position of its controlling strip, the control, both as to position and rate of speed, being always kept in the hands of the operator at the fixt station, himself continually in possession of information about all other trains upon the division. Wherever a wire can be run, such a control may be extended, so that operations at points far distant might be synchronized in accordance with any desired plan.

"The outcome of such a development would probably involve, as a matter for general instruction, the art of recording instructions by preparing such controlling strips, just as the introduction of the typewriting-machine has developed an art supplementing that of ordinary handwriting. The manager, director, foreman, or other responsible individual, may thus give his order, not by scribbling a few marks upon an order slip, but by punching a few holes in a card, which then becomes the medium by which the order is executed, without any of the opportunities for failure which must ever be present when it has to be filtered through various intelligences of uncertain capacity.

"It is probable that such applications of the perforated strip of paper will come, not all at once, but gradually, as its capabilities are perceived; but the tendency must be, as in all other departments of mechanical developments, to relieve human effort more and more from work which is of a mechanical and routine character, reserving it for things which include the exercise of varied intelligence and judgment."

THE RATTLESNAKE CURE

EPILEPSY is now being successfully treated by inoculating patients with the venom of the rattler. As the story is told in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago) by A. St. George Joyce, Dr. Ralph H. Spangler had been experimenting with this substance in the treatment of other diseases when the story of the alleged cure of a Texas epileptic after a rattlesnake-bite came to his notice. He began at once to try hypodermic injections of the dried venom in solution, in cases of epilepsy, and found a marked effect, the number of attacks decreasing almost from the start. So far, Dr. Spangler has made about 2,000 injections of the venom in 110 patients, all of whom he considers to have benefited by the treatment. Mr. Joyce tells us that institutions for the administration of this "venom cure" are to be opened both in Philadelphia and in Germany. We are informed:

"The venom which Dr. Spangler uses comes from Texas. The 'milking' of the rattler to get its poison requires considerable nerve and a steady hand to hold the squirming monster and enrage it in order to make it give up its poison.

"The snakes are usually selected when torpid from recent feeding, and are handled by first lassoing them at the back of the head with a leather thong attached to a long stick. As long as the thong is drawn taut around the rattler's neck it is impossible for him to withdraw his head and he is powerless to strike.

"While one man holds the thonged stick another pries open the snake's mouth with the sharp edge of a small china cup or with a spoon. The pressure of the fangs on the end of the surface forces the poison fluid from the sacs. . . . . .

"Dr. Spangler found that following the injections of venom the number of attacks were lessened. Patients who had previously been subject to "fits' every week were not attacked, during the venom treatments, for two and three months. The injections continued, and in the course of about a year none of the patients under the treatment had had a single attack."

How does the poison of this deadly reptile cause so beneficent an effect? The precise way in which it acts seems to be still something of a mystery, but this much is already clear:

"Dr. Spangler found that the venom injections had the effect of lengthening the period of coagulation of the blood. This physicians considered a remarkable discovery, since it had been previously determined that rapid coagulation was the real cause of the epileptic attacks in sufferers. The quick coagulation, or blood-clotting, was the cause of the 'fits.'

"In eighteen patients Dr. Spangler, with the venom treatment, had increased the time of coagulation from 2½ to 3 minutes to between 5 and 6 minutes during six months' treatment with the rattler venom. The normal period of coagulation of the blood is about 7 minutes.

"Dr. Spangler believes that his venom treatment of epileptics will ultimately be used by the medical fraternity everywhere. If so, it will prove a big boon to mankind. He was the first physician in this country to use the venom in connection with epilepsy, and so confident is the medical world that the disease has at last been conquered that arrangements are now under way for the building of a sanitarium to further Dr. Spangler's experiments. There has just been opened at Cassel, Germany, such a sanitarium, at which the 'rattler' venom method of treating epilepsy is being extended. Dr. Fackenheim, a noted European specialist, is directing the work of the institution there.

"In every case which Dr. Spangler has treated with the venom there have resulted not only permanent cures and a decrease in the number of epileptic attacks, but there has always followed a general building up of the physical and mental condition of the epileptic. He recently exhibited to the writer eight cases which were under his observation. Through the use of the snake venom the epileptic attacks of the sufferers have either been permanently cured or have not occurred for periods of from four months to three years.

"One was the case of an eleven-year-old school girl who had been taking the venom injections at weekly intervals for seven months. The first week she had a series of three modified attacks in twenty-four hours. At the time I saw her she had had only three minor attacks in seven months. She now attends school regularly and is physically well."

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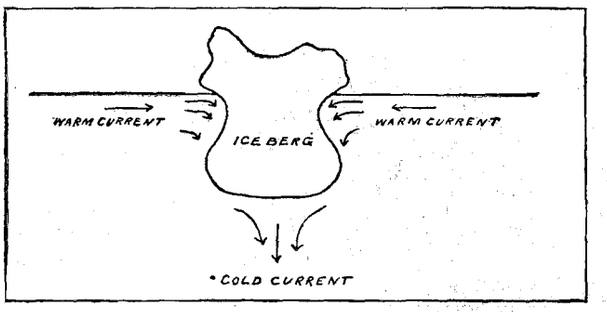
warmer as it approaches the berg. So it is, we are assured by the writer, that, odd as it seems, if one rows a boat toward an iceberg and continually tests the surface water with a thermometer, he will find that it becomes slightly warmer as he draws nearer. This fact Mr. Barnes first announced, he says, about two years ago, and he now gives the results of more careful measurements made on the Canadian Government steamship *Montcalm* during three weeks of the summer just past, in the Straits of Belle Isle. He writes:

"Careful records were made of the temperature effects of icebergs and land. These tests have shown conclusively that it is the rise of temperature which is the direct action of the melting iceberg, and that when a fall of temperature is observed near ice it is due to the influence of a colder current from the north in which the iceberg is carried. The cooling influence of the ice itself is very small. . . . . .

"In Figure 1 I show the isothermal lines about a typical berg off the eastern end of the Straits of Belle Isle. This diagram was obtained by arranging a number of courses for the ship from all sides up to the ice along a radii of six miles.

"As a good example of how icebergs and groups of icebergs affect the water temperature, I show a microthermogram in Figure 2 taken from the records which were obtained in a westward passage through the Straits of Belle Isle. In every case the approach to ice caused a rise of temperature.



WHERE THE COLD WATER GOES.

FIG. 3.—Convection currents due to iceberg melting. The fresh water from the melting berg is carried downward.

"The explanation of this iceberg effect which I gave at my Friday evening discourse at the Royal Institution last May was founded on Pettersson's theory of ice melting in salt water. By this theory, which can easily be verified by a simple experiment, ice melting in salt water produces three currents: (1) a current of sea water cooled by the ice, which sinks downward by gravity; (2) a current of warm sea water moving toward the ice; (3) a current of light fresh water from the ice, which rises and spreads over the surface of the salt water.

"I at first thought that it was this surface current of fresh water that influenced the microthermometer in the actual sea tests. The fringe of this lighter water would be warmer than the sea water on account of the action of the sun and scattered radiation, which is very strong at sea. The lighter water would retain the heat because it could not mix readily with the sea water. Near the iceberg I considered that a fall of temperature would result from the cooling influence of the surface current of fresher water.

"My recent tests have shown, however, that an iceberg melts so slowly that no effect of the dilution can be detected even right beside the berg. . . . Larger variations were found over different parts of the sea than were obtained in the proximity of ice.

"My tests have shown that an iceberg probably causes only two of the Pettersson currents—*i.e.*, a cold current sinking downward, carrying with it all the melted ice water, and a horizontal surface current of sea water flowing in towards the ice to cause its melting (see Figure 3). By this means we should expect the sea in the immediate proximity of icebergs to be warmer than further away, because the sea surface current is moving inward toward the berg, and does not share in the normal vertical circulation which tends to keep the sea-surface temperature cooler.

"It is interesting to find that an iceberg causes its own current of warmer water, thus providing for its own destruction. Abundant evidence is at hand to show the melting process going on under the water-line."

Another interesting fact brought out by Mr. Barnes is the large amount of dissolved air in berg-ice. Ice-water made with bits chopped from a berg effervesces, he says, almost like soda-water. He thinks that the reported sudden sinking of bergs with a loud report may be due to their explosion from air pent up in the interior.

WHY "SEWER-GAS" IS INJURIOUS

BEFORE THE VALIDITY of the germ-theory had impress itself upon medical men, many diseases were attributed to "sewer-gas." Later, when it was understood that typhoid, for instance, was caused only by swallowing the typhoid germ, and it had been found that the foul air of sewers and drains was remarkably free from all kinds of bacteria, it began to be thought that sewer-gas, after all, might be more disagreeable than injurious. Twenty years ago, a French observer, Guéniot, concluded that the foul air of sewers might increase the virulence of existing microbes, but he did not possess the necessary chemical and bacteriological knowledge to prove his point. Our equipment in this respect has now greatly improved, and Trillat, another Frenchman, has been able to prove that this theory is correct. Foul air is thus distinctly an encourager of disease, not because the sewers harbor germs, but because sewer-gas is a healthful and congenial environment for such germs as it meets, increasing in this way their power to do harm. Says a writer in *The Lancet* (London, December 14):

"M. Trillat exposed two sets of various pathogenic germs under the same conditions of temperature and moisture to pure air and to vitiated air and then cultivated them in appropriate media. He found that those exposed to vitiated air grew more rapidly than those exposed to pure air. This laboratory experience was confirmed on comparing the effect of air taken high on Mont Blanc with the air of inhabited places. He also found that certain putrid gases dissolved in water exercised a favorable influence on microbes contained in it. He next investigated the nature of these gases and the circumstances which determined their formation. They had one characteristic property—alkalinity. . . . A series of experiments with volatile alkaline substances showed their conservating or activating effect on germs. Ammonia present in air in the infinitesimal amount of 1 in 5,000,000 had a favorable influence on germs, but much less than that of the amines of the fatty series produced in putrefaction. . . . The favorable influence increased with the molecular weight of the gases, which led to the conclusion that it was present in highest degree in the volatile ptomaines described by Gautier.

"The sources of these gases are innumerable, for they are produced in the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances. They are given off by fecal matter, in respired air, from marshes, and in the emanations from the ground during earthquakes and sudden falls of atmospheric pressure. But the influence of these gases on microbes depends on a number of factors. . . . A substance may have a favorable influence in feeble dose or after short contact, while it may have an antiseptic action in larger dose or longer contact. This may explain the fact, mentioned above, that the air of sewers and cesspools is free from microbes. M. Trillat also found that distilled water containing only 1-5,000,000th of its weight of putrid gas acted as culture medium like bouillon.

"Important practical conclusions follow from these facts. In places such as towns and marshes where these gaseous emanations are present, the propagation of disease is favored when the air is charged with moisture or mist, for the emanations are dissolved in the floating droplets of water which become so many microscopic culture media. This doctrine explains also the rapid changes during storms produced in certain organic substances, such as the souring of milk and decomposition of meat and game. This has been ascribed to electrical action and to the generation of ozone. According to M. Trillat it is due to emanation of gases from the soil in consequence of the fall of barometric pressure. We may point out that these researches traverse the recent revolutionary doctrine of Dr. Leonard Hill that in ventilation chemical impurity of the atmosphere is of no importance."

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WHEN MACREADY RAISED A RIOT

CONTRASTED with the way our English visitors are now received, it is almost amusing to read that there was a time when they really feared for their lives. There was justification in the case of the famous actor, William Charles Macready, who was the occasion of a bloody riot in Astor Place, when a dozen or so of citizens were shot down by the military, under orders of the civil authorities of New York. The story from Macready's point of view is given in the ponderous "Diaries," just published in full after forty years' lapse since Macready's death. This bloody spectacle was the dramatic climax of a quarrel between Macready and the American actor, Edwin Forrest, begun, it is always said, by Forrest, who hissed the Englishman while he was acting one evening in Edinburgh. Forrest was put out of the house and amiable relations could scarcely be supposed to follow. The partizans of both espoused the quarrel, and when Macready came here in 1848 he found a hostile as well as a friendly audience.

MACREADY REHEARSING *HAMLET* ALONE,

With his landlady and a fellow lodger objecting to the devotions paid his muse. Reproduced from a rare print.

This work fully records all his spleen, and many of its entries might cause us chagrin did we not see him elsewhere throughout the work treating his own countrymen in the same splenetic temper. He came, he says, with a strong wish to make a home here for himself and children, but he is "much annoyed and disgusted with the vulgarity and low, coarse character of the newspapers even during these two days that I have been in the United States." He finds "the low standard of taste, the ruffianly tone of the class immediately below *the best*, the ignorance of all appertaining to art—and may I not say of literature?—shock and in truth disgust me." Mr. Forrest he dubs "an ignorant, uneducated man, burning with envy and rancor at my success." All the time their troubles were brewing. In a Boston penny paper Mr. Macready reads a "scurrilous attack" in which "there was a good deal of vulgar humor, and it was not unentertaining." Still, he finds "the masses, rich and poor, are essentially ignorant and vulgar—utterly deficient—in taste and without the modesty to distrust themselves. A crust in England is better than pampering tables here. '*I am for England—God.*'"

The tirade goes on until the entry of April 11, 1849, when he hears of "the possibility of certain friends of mine and this blackguard, Forrest, making the occasion of my appearance a signal for conflict! Are not the vulgar wretches, the stupid, unprincipled dolts of this country, enough to drive a wise man mad?" May 7 the storm broke. Macready was playing *Macbeth*, and he records that the piece "proceeded in dumb show" like the Irish drama of recent memory. "Copper cents were thrown, some struck me, four or five eggs, a great many apples, nearly—if not quite—a peck of potatoes, lemons, pieces of wood, a bottle of asafetida, which splashed my own dress, smelling, of course, most horribly." What happened on the 10th he must tell:

"*May 10th.*—I went, gaily, I may say, to the theater, and on my way, looking down Astor Place, saw one of the Harlem cars on the railroad stop and discharge a full load of policemen; there seemed to be others at the door of the theater. I observed to myself, 'This is good precaution.' I went to my dressing-room, and proceeded with the evening's business. The hairdresser was very late and my equanimity was disturbed. I was ruffled and nervous from fear of being late, but soon composed myself. The managers were delaying the beginning, and I was unwilling to be behind the exact hour. The play began; there was some applause to Mr. Clarke (I write of what I could hear in my room below). I was called, and at my cue went on with full assurance, confidence, and cheerfulness. My reception was very enthusiastic, but I soon discovered that there was opposition, tho less numerously manned than on Monday. I went right on when I found that it would not instantly be quelled, looking at the wretched creatures in the parquet, who shook their fists violently at me, and called out to me in savage fury. I laughed at them, pointing them out with my truncheon to the police, who, I feared, were about to repeat the inertness of the previous evening. A blackboard with white letters was leaned against the side of the proscenium: '*The friends of order will remain silent.*' This had some effect in making the rioters more conspicuous.

"My first, second, third scenes passed over rapidly and unheard; at the end of the fourth one of the officers gave a signal, the police rushed in at the two sides of the parquet, closed in upon the scoundrels occupying the center seats and furiously vociferating and gesticulating, and seemed to lift them or bundle them in a body out of the center of the house, amid the cheers of the audience. I was in the act of making my exit with *Lady Macbeth*, and stopt to witness this clever maneuver, which, like a *coup de main*, swept the place clear at once. As well as I can remember the bombardment outside now began. Stones were hurled against the windows in Eighth Street, smashing many; the work of destruction became then more systematic; the volleys of stones flew without intermission, battering and smashing all before them; the gallery and upper gallery still kept up the din within, aided by the crashing of glass and boarding without.

"The second act passed, the noise and violence without in-

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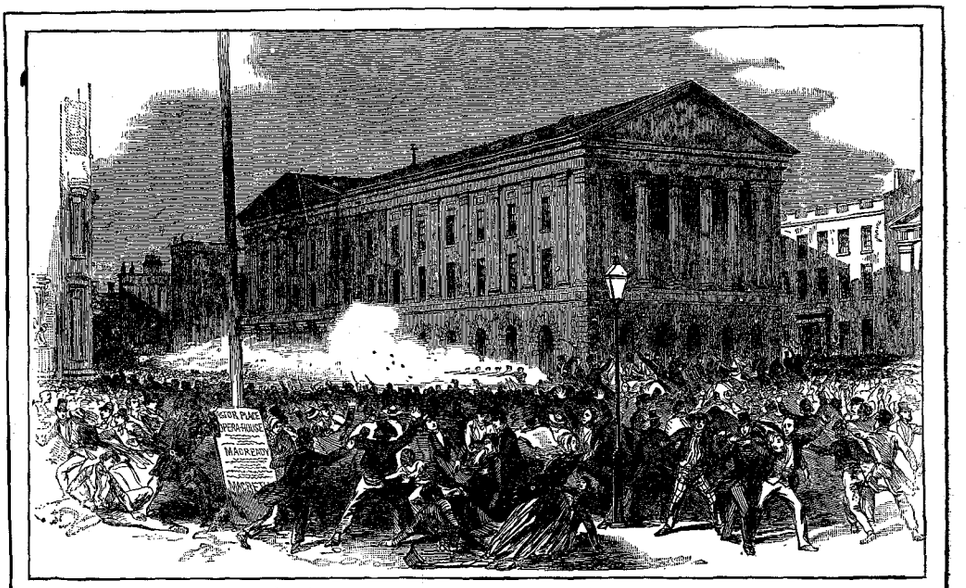
creasing, the contest within becoming feebler. Mr. Povey, as I was going to my raised seat in the banquet scene, came up to me, and, in an undertone and much frightened, urged me to cut out some part of the play and bring it to a close. I turned round upon him sharply, and said that 'I had consented to do this thing—to place myself here, and whatever the consequence I must go through with it—it must be done; that I could not cut out. The audience had paid for so much, and the law compelled me to give it; they would have cause for riot if all were not properly done.' I was angry, and spoke very sharply to the above effect. The banquet scene was partially heard and applauded. I went down to change my dress, the battering at the building, doors, and windows growing, like the fiends at the Old Woman of Berkeley's burial, louder and louder. Water was running down fast from the ceiling to the floor of my room and making a pool there. I inquired; the stones hurled in had broken some of the pipes. The fourth act passed; louder and more fierce waxed the furious noises against the building and from without; for whenever a missile did effectual mischief in its discharge, it was hailed with shouts outside; stones came in through the windows, and one struck the chandelier; the audience removed for protection behind the walls; the house was considerably thinned, gaps of unoccupied seats appearing in the audience part.

"The fifth act was heard, and in the very spirit of resistance I flung my whole soul into every word I uttered, acting my very best, and exciting my audience to a sympathy even with the glowing words of fiction, while these dreadful deeds of real crime and outrage were roaring at intervals in our ears and rising to madness all round us. The death of *Macbeth* was loudly cheered, and on being lifted up and told that I was called, I went on, and, with action earnestly and most emphatically expressive of my sympathy with them and feelings of gratefulness to them, I quitted the New York stage amid the acclamation of those before me.

"Going to my room I began without loss of time to undress, but with no feeling of fear or apprehension. When washed and half dressed, persons came into my room—consternation on the faces of some; fear, anxiety, and distress on those of others. The mob were 'getting stronger; why were not the military sent for?' 'They were here.' 'Where? Why did they not act?' 'They were not here; they were drawn up in the Bowery.' 'Of what use were they there?' Other arrivals. 'The military had come upon the ground.' 'Why did they not disperse the mob then?' These questions and answers, with many others, were passed to and fro among the persons round me while I was finishing my hasty toilet, I occasionally putting in a question or remark.

"Suddenly we heard a volley of musketry: 'Hark! what's that?' I asked. 'The soldiers have fired.' 'My God!' I exclaimed. Another volley, and another! The question among those surrounding me (there were, that I remember, Ruggles, Judge Kent, D. Colden, R. Emmett, a friend of his in some official station, Fry, Sefton, Chippendale, and I think the performer who played *Malcolm*, etc.) was, which way was I to go out? News came that several were killed; I was really insensible to the degree of danger in which I stood, and saw at once—there being no avoidance—there was nothing for it but to meet the worst with dignity, and so I stood prepared. They sent some one to reconnoiter, and urged the necessity of a change in my appearance. I was confident that people did not know my person, and repeated this belief. They overbore all objections, and took the drab surtout of the performer of *Malcolm*, he taking my black one; they insisted, too, that I must not wear my hat; I said, 'Very well; lend me a cap.' Mr. Sefton gave me his, which was cut all up the back, to go upon my head.

"Thus equipped I went out, following Robert Emmett to the stage door; here we were stopt, not being allowed to pass. The 'friend' was to follow us as a sort of *aide*, but we soon lost him. We crossed the stage, descended into the orchestra, got over into the parquet, and passing into the center passage went along with the thin stream of the audience moving out. We went right on, down the flight of stairs, and out of the door into Eighth Street. All was clear in front—kept so by two cordons or lines of police at either end of the building stretched right



WHEN BLOOD WAS SPILT IN AN ANGLO-AMERICAN STAGE QUARREL.

The militia firing on the mob assaulting the old Astor Place Opera House in 1849, when Macready was playing *Macbeth*. Reproduced from a contemporary number of *The Illustrated London News*.

across. We passed the line near Broadway, and went on threading the excited crowd, twice or three times muttering in Emmett's ear, 'You are walking too fast.' We crossed Broadway, still through a scattered crowd, and walked on along Clinton Place till we passed the street leading down to the New York Hotel. I then said, 'Are you going to your own house?' 'Yes.' We reached it, and having opened the door with a latch-key, closing it after us, he said, 'You are safe here; no one will know anything about you; you shall have a bed in ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, and you may depend upon all in this house.' I sat down in the drawing-room, talking of the facts about us, and wondering at myself and my condition, secretly preparing myself for the worst result,—*viz.*, falling into the hands of those sanguinary ruffians. A son of Emmett's was there, Robert; in about a quarter of an hour Colden came in. Several men had been killed, how many not certainly known yet. 'You must leave the city at once; you must not stay here!' It was then a consultation between these excellent friends, I putting in an occasional opinion objecting or suggesting upon the safest course to pursue. At length it was decided, and Robert was sent out to find Richard, another son, probably at the Racket Club, to put the plan in execution. He was met by Robert in the street, and both returned with additional reports; the crowd was still there, the excitement still active. Richard was sent to the livery-stable to order a carriage and good pair of horses to be at Emmett's door at four o'clock in the morning, 'to take a doctor to some gentleman's house near New Rochelle.' This was done and well done by him."

Macready's flight from New York suggests Louis XVI.'s escape from Paris in Count Fersen's berlina. One wonders he didn't see it himself, but he was evidently too busy with his own emotions:

"All was still in the dawn of morning, but we waited some ten minutes—an age of suspense—the carriage arrived. I shook the hand of my preserver and friend—my heart responded to my parting prayer of 'God bless him'—and, stepping into the carriage, a covered phaeton, we turned up Fifth Avenue, and were on our way to safety. Thank God. During some of the time of waiting I had felt deprest and rather low, but I believe I

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showed no fear, and felt determined to do my duty, whatever it might be, acting or suffering. We met only market carts, butchers' or gardeners', and laborers going to their early work; the morning was clear and fresh, and the air was cooling to my forehead, hot and aching with want of sleep. The scenery through which we passed, crossing the Manhattan, giving views of the various inlets of the sound, diversified with gentlemen's seats, at any other time would have excited an interest in me."

In a long review of this work the New York *Sun* observes: "Since the riot was promptly put down and the ringleaders promptly punished, nobody but the Diarist can see how it reflects upon the United States."

CAREER OF THE "ART CALENDAR"

THE "CROWNING TERROR" of Christmas time to one who may be called a cynic or a friend, according to your mood, is the "Beautiful Art Calendar"—as the dealer calls it. It is Mr. Filson Young who styles it a "terror," and he does so merely in reprobation of the shopman's idea of Yuletide, not to insult the friend who has dowered you with this ornament. What he objects to is "the seizure and exploitation as a great commercial event" of the Christmas festival season. He tries to make out his case upon both moral and esthetic grounds, for he declares in the London *Saturday Review* that "it is not a good thing to give employment to people in making rubbish, and it is as a lover of this season that I am grieved to see it made a festival of ugliness and imposture." Our excuse for letting him speak "after the fact" is that he hits off so amusingly the career of the "art calendar" which is supposed to run its course with us for twelve months yet. Thus:

"There is hardly any kind of shop which does not at this time include in its wares a collection of calendars; and there is no kind of ugly or false thing which can not be adapted to the purposes of a calendar. The most familiar form, and not the least offensive, is a collection of large sheets of stiff paper held together by a colored ribbon, by which they are to be suspended on the wall. A large legend in some kind of base lettering will probably announce that it is 'To give you greeting.' Underneath will be the word 'January,' with a photogravure picture of an old woman collecting sticks in the neighborhood of a church, with either a line of verse descriptive of the state of the weather, or a sentence from some prose work expressive of stalwart purpose in life. And somewhere in the corner there will be a faint little table of the days of the month. What may be on the other sheets hardly matters, for even in the most pious home the calendar is abandoned long before the middle of the year has come. Through January it hangs crookedly from a gas-bracket; and through February also the January legend and picture are still exposed; because the mechanical problem of turning the front page over the blue ribbon is regarded as insoluble, and to tear it off would be to spoil the calendar. Late in February, having become darker round the edges and curling hideously, and having collected a deposit of dust, it is removed to the kitchen, where the February page is exposed, revealing a woodland scene through which a little girl in a red cap is wending her solitary way carrying a basket. And having thus existed throughout March, curled by the kitchen heat almost into the form of a cylinder, it is suddenly removed on a cleaning day, is never replaced, and disappears thenceforth from the sight of man. But that is only one of the simplest forms of the Christmas calendar. Sometimes it takes the form of a little book the size of a postage-stamp 'for the waistcoat pocket,' which will subsequently be found in the kind of a drawer in which servants keep wire and corks and dusters and string and brushes. Or it may take the form of a dog, or a church tower, or a stuffed plush bear with eyes made of beads, or a very expensive leather case, or a pipe, or a little boat with sails, or a framed picture with the calendar inserted in the frame—of anything at all, in fact."

As a final and brief homily he declares:

"A world that sits surrounded by a collection of sham articles—sham in substance, base in design, false in sentiment, and vain in purpose, is putting too much on the bells when it asks them to 'ring out the false, ring in the true.'"

A VISITOR WHO DESPAIRS OF US

WE ARE IN A BAD WAY if our latest British visitor is right. After looking us over, Mr. Frank Harris avers that "taste has gone backward here in the past thirty years," for "I look at the men whom you are reading, whom you are looking up to, your statesmen, your great men, and they are below those of thirty years ago." As if this were not enough, we are then compared with the possest animals of the Gadarenes, who were made the refuge of a legion of devils. "You are running down like animals in a chute, down a steep place into the sea. In life each of you carries a wallet, and his thought is how to fill that wallet with more—more!" He at least speaks with some knowledge, for he lived here from 1871 to 1878, in "the most impressionable time," as he says, of a man's life, going to England when he was twenty-two. Mr. Harris is in this country lecturing on Shakespeare, and giving forth some novel views. They were first embodied in a book that so imprest Mr. Morgan, we are told, that he sent a hundred copies gratis to various American libraries, so he must admit that America has at least one man of taste and discrimination. Mr. Harris has given the press some strong views of both English and American life. The London *Standard* overhears some of his abuse of British aristocracy. "Lords and ladies are accused of 'doing' the American millionaire they pretend to entertain; he finds himself the dear purchaser of ruined or gloomy family mansions or skinned moors, or highly suspicious examples of the art of the old masters." Well, without repudiating the charge, *The Standard* "can not see that Mr. Harris need be ashamed of belonging to the same race as these gentle ladies and graceful lords whose acumen is greater than that of a successful American man of business; he seems to have proved, more conclusively than the historian who focuses his attention on chivalry, that blood tells." Mr. Harris gave to the New York *Evening Post* the thoughts about the present state of this unhappy country quoted above. *The Evening Sun* reprints them and then picks out a few more pessimistic phrases thus:

"Shakespeare is utterly beyond our understanding: 'The people of to-day understand Shakespeare? Bah! When one has a brilliant thing to say *they* have not sense to grasp it.' In fact, Mr. Harris (as reported) is tired of the public. He has heard of Prof. Gilbert Murray trying Shakespeare on the workingman, but he dismisses such experiments as silly and futile. Quoting a beaten passage from 'Hamlet,' 'Does a workingman,' he asks—'*can he—understand this?* No.' Then there is Goethe. Mr. Harris has some good thoughts on Goethe. 'But there is no use,' he says, 'in telling all this to the public. A god might come and speak to them and they would not listen. Throw out the half gods, and verily know that when the half gods go the true gods arrive.'"

The Evening Standard ends its note on our visitor by observing that "New York, which has entertained Mr. Arnold Bennett, M. Loti, and Mr. Harris within twelve months, must have formed by now a fairly clear conception of the contemporary literary gents of Europe." *Fair Play* (New York), a new weekly, gives from the pen of Temple Scott a rather full length portrait of Mr. Harris. It seems that tho an Englishman, he came to America, and in the West trailed, studied law, and was called to the bar. Returning home, he became a journalist, edited *The Fortnightly Review* and *The Saturday Review*, discovered Shaw, Max Beerbohm, and D. S. MacColl, the art critic. He turned Shaw from musical to dramatic criticism, which doubtless led to his becoming a playwright. Harris next wrote short stories and "the wise in literature confest that a new and original genius had come into his own." Mr. Scott goes on:

"In 1907 Mr. Frank Harris paid a second visit to America,

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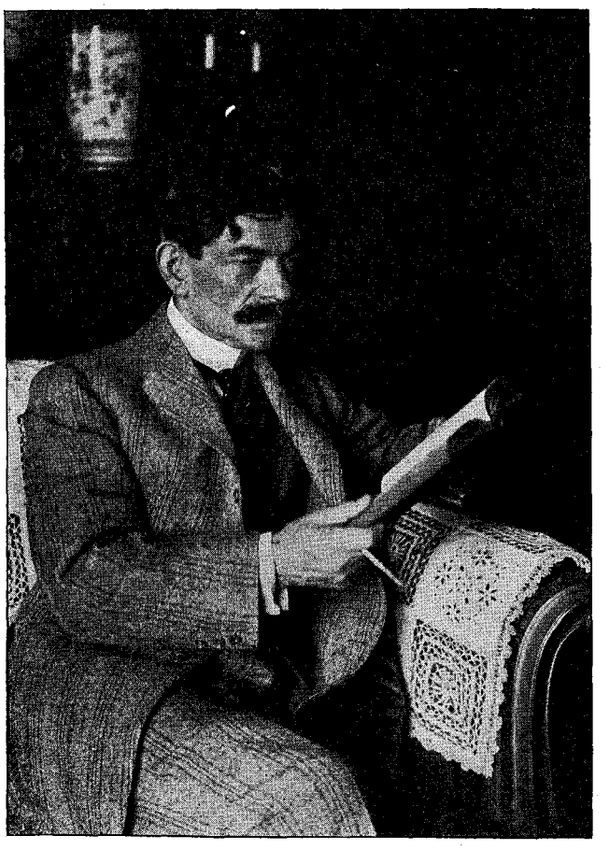
also for adventure and experience, but this time the adventure and the experience were for interpretation and justification of others, not of himself. He had been much interested in the Chicago labor disputes of 1885 and 1886, which had such a terribly fatal ending. Mr. Harris had made up his mind to look into the matter and see whether the Socialists who had been sent to death deserved the punishment. He spent some time in Chicago visiting the scenes of the crime and studying the contemporary newspaper accounts of the tragedy. He came to the conclusion that six out of the seven men punished were innocent of the crime for which their lives had been demanded and obtained. He thereupon wrote 'The Bomb,' one of the most remarkable achievements in literature, so remarkable, indeed, that it may be read with profound interest either as fiction or history. The story is an astonishing piece of realistic art, pulsating in every line of it with the heart's blood of an impassioned humanity. Oscar Wilde said that anybody can make history, but it takes an artist to write it. The paradox is finely applicable to Frank Harris. 'The Bomb' is living history. All the facts, the events, the people, are there, but they have been passed through the furnace of Mr. Harris's mind and he has set them down in living relation, so that the tale affects us as would life itself could we, at the same time, know the secret springs of the motives of the actors in the drama. So ably is this realized that one is at a loss to know when fiction ends and truth begins. But the truth is always greater than fiction."



FRANK HARRIS.

Who has taken "the plays and poems of Shakespeare as material for a new kind of critical analysis, a kind that never before has been applied to them." He is hailed as "the first of Shakespearian critics."

Mr. Harris has only lately found his true vocation, however, in the office of critic, for—

"Anybody can analyze and dissect, but it takes an artist to be a true critic, to be able to use a work of art as the starting point for a new creation. This Mr. Harris has also done, and done incomparably. He has taken the plays and poems of Shakespeare as the material for a new kind of critical analysis, a kind that never before has been applied to them. The result of this application is a picture of Shakespeare the man, which is both a revelation and an interpretation. With the writing of 'Shakespeare the Man' and 'The Women of Shakespeare,' two books of almost magical insight and power, Mr. Harris takes his place as the first of Shakespearian critics. They are the unique product of a unique mind. Only a great creative artist could have written them and only a great sympathy could have reached the heights and the depths of insight into human nature and character which their writing evinces. They are certain to be treated with scorn by the professors of Shakespearian criticism, but professors are not much concerned with the spirit; they are too busy with the letter—that is their profession. For Mr. Harris, however, the letter is but the body encasing a soul—it is the soul of Shakespeare, the man himself, the living, loving, suffering, fighting, victorious Shakespeare the man, that is here, now and forevermore, placed before our entranced eyes.

"Mr. Harris's sense of poetry, as an English critic well put it, 'has no blind spots.' He weighs alike the exquisite phrase, the lyrical emotion, the strong clash or minute touch of character, and the broad philosophy of life. Most criticism of poetry is deciduous just because the critic's sensibility is unbalanced and leads him to set store by one or other of these factors at the expense of the rest. Mr. Harris's equipment, as a judge of dramatic poetry, is wonderfully catholic. But all the critics of Mr. Harris's analysis of Shakespeare's works lose sight of the one fact, the fact of Mr. Harris's creative genius. The man is first and last an artist. The material of art is to him of like value as is the material of life—he uses both for creative purposes. Whether it be a poem, a play, a history, a romance, or a labor strike, a murder, a divorce, or a police trial, he takes each and all as the stuff out of which to create a living and immortal thing. Just as the story of the Chicago riots has been told once for all in 'The Bomb,' so now in 'Shakespeare the Man' and 'The Women of Shakespeare' has been told once for all the life of the man Shakespeare. It is an astonishing achievement and marks Mr. Frank Harris as, perhaps, the greatest writer living in England to-day."

OUR BUILDERS' ROSY FUTURE—It will take no more than a decade, according to the famous French architect, Achille Duchêne, for America to have a "school of architecture distinctly its own and as good as any the world has ever known." The optimism of this Gallic visitor, who has surveyed us from New York to San Francisco, is heartening after the dubious comments of other transatlantic callers. To a New York *Sun* reporter he observed before recently sailing for home:

"The progress which has marked American architecture since my visit four years ago is distinct and admirable. It is an architecture born of necessity and based upon a knowledge of every architecture the world has known.

"There is little of the Renaissance and the Gothic now in evidence, and the devotion to the severer Roman and Greek types for the last decade has developed the appreciation of dimension, scale and harmony. In these qualities New York is good and undoubtedly leads the country.

"I notice in the newer buildings of New York little of decadence in architecture. The ceilings are for the greater part undecorated and the cornice has been dispensed with. It is better, you know, to have no decorations at all than to have poor decorations.

"The lines are invariably good. There is too, an inventive originality about the exterior architecture which is entirely harmonious and quite fitting. I am not one who insists, because there are columns in the basement, a building shall rise column upon column to its completion. . . . . .

"America has an advantage peculiarly its own in architecture. It assimilates quickly, the most quickly of any country—England is the slowest. And through America's quick progress in art, its eventual selection of that which is best, and its wonderful application to its peculiar needs, it must of necessity develop an architecture of its own. . . . . .

"The foreigner entering the port of New York experiences a sensation more wonderful, more peculiar, more impressive to an inexpressible degree than he gains entering any other port in the world. Naples, Salonika, the Golden Gate of your California, are truly wonderful. There are many ports where the mountains, the valleys, the sky, and the sea all appeal with their beauty. But it is the beauty created by God.

"Coming into New York—ah, then is New York indeed beautiful. It is so vast, so Herculean."

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE MORALS OF OUR DEFENDERS

THE SOLICITUDE of certain ministers for the moral and spiritual welfare of the enlisted men of our Army and Navy seems rather unwarranted to *The Army and Navy Register* (Washington). It discusses and dismisses courteously a protest recently made against Sunday ball-playing on military and naval reservations, which was overruled by the Federal authorities. But it handles less tenderly some resolutions recently adopted by the San Francisco Preachers' Meeting, maintaining "that the Government utterly fails to provide properly for the care of the religious life of the officers and men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps." Some of the "failures" are specified, and are thus quoted in *The Register:*

"1. It fails to provide chaplains in sufficient numbers so that many Army posts and ships of the Navy are left without any provision for religious care.

"2. It fails to exercise sufficient care in the selection of men for the chaplaincy, selecting them too often for political reasons rather than for any special fitness which they may have for the work to which they are appointed.

"3. It fails to equip posts with suitable chapels, so that many posts are without chapels, and in others the chapel itself is such as to discredit, not to say disgrace, the cause of religion.

"4. It fails to provide the chaplains with suitable equipment with which to carry on their work, leaving them often with the bare chapel as equipment, while the Christian community is called upon to support the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, which does the work, through its clubs, reading-rooms, etc., which the chaplains ought to do. This course of procedure both belittles the work of the chaplains and makes the United States Government an object of charity.

"5. It does not give sufficient encouragement to total abstinence from intoxicating liquors among officers and soldiers.

"6. It makes no provision for chaplains to carry on their work at camps of instruction and in campaigns.

"7. It fails to provide for any choice of companionship on the part of a religiously inclined soldier; compelling him, by the present form of barrack structure, to live in the squad room with men who drink, use profane language, tell obscene stories, and do other things which men of vile minds, made more vile by association with harlots, are inclined to do. For, much as we should wish it to be different, too many of our soldiers and sailors keep company of the vile and vicious, as evidenced by the fact that the Army authorities compel a semi-monthly inspection of enlisted men to safeguard against venereal disease.

"8. It fails to see to the proper enforcement of regulations prohibiting the holding of parades, reviews, inspections, practise marches, and target practise on Sundays.

"9. It fails to recognize the place of religious teaching in the training of the soldier, in that no provision is made for the proper supervision of the department of religious work as for other departments."

Among other demands to which *The Register* calls attention are those for the building of a suitable chapel at every army post and naval station, the providing of one chaplain for "each post of 500 souls, each recruit depot, each general hospital, each military prison, each of the naval stations, and each of the larger ships of the Navy," the prohibition of drinking and vice, and the enforcement of Sunday-observance regulations.

The Army and Navy paper does not conceal its displeasure at this attempt at "rescue of the service again," and comments thus:

"It is not made known from what source the San Francisco 'preachers' obtained their inspiration for this indictment of military-naval perversity, licentiousness, and intemperance, but it is recognized as one of those projects which come from the too-zealous and correspondingly misguided reformers who refuse to be informed and who do not take the trouble to ascertain the exact situation. The military-naval establishment can not be conducted primarily as a religious organization or with entire thought of the protection of enlisted men, for example, from contaminating influences. It would be a difficult matter, we imagine, to eradicate profane language from the conversation of citizens who enlist. There has been no glittering success in that direction outside of the military service, and the fact that a man obligates himself to serve his country in its organization for national defense does not make him over and does not entitle reformers to regard him as the special object of benevolent, corrective, and reclaiming influences."

The incident which brings up the matter of Sunday diversion is thus explained by the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

"The clergymen of the Tidewater Ministerial Conference, representing the Protestant Churches of Norfolk and vicinity, had a perfect right to appeal to the Administration to stop Sunday baseball. In so doing there can be no doubt that they represented a sentiment very considerable, tho not by any means universal, among the laymen of evangelical church organizations.

"The protest of the ministers has been overruled in a spirit not disrespectful to them or to the sentiment for which they are the spokesmen. The Government holds that Sunday baseball is a good thing for the morale of the service; that such shore exercise is in the interest of the sailors, and that no harm is done to anybody. It would be entirely possible for the Government to work the sailors on Sundays and give them another day for recreation. Sunday baseball would thus be avoided, but we question whether any one of the ministers who signed the protest would approve such a change.

"It is hardly likely that the clergymen will misunderstand the motives of the Administration or will seek to make a political or semi-political issue out of the controversy. They are all sane men, as well as consistent men, and they know that not to them, but to the President and the Secretary of the Navy have the American people intrusted the discipline of the Navy Department, the trustees being bound to use their own best judgment as to what policy is best for all concerned."

This editorial *The Army and Navy Register* quotes with outspoken approval, and adds a word of gentle remonstrance to the ministers:

"The protest of the clergy on this subject has been periodical, not to say persistent, and so far in most instances without avail. There is reason to believe that in some cases the remonstrances have been founded on an imperfect knowledge of the military-naval situation rather than an unwillingness to give enlisted men of the Army and Navy a chance to enjoy themselves in their own way on the Sabbath. In some instances, however, the disposition has been to take advantage of the circumstances and to compel the Government to exercise its authority to stop all forms of relaxation on Sunday on military and naval reservations. Some of the critics have been inclined to insist that the Government impose restrictions, evidently feeling that the opportunity to accomplish this, as a moral spectacle and a contribution to good living, is theirs by virtue of the political influence it is possible to exert in that cause. There have been evidences of a determination to make an issue out of the situation, but, fortunately, the Administration has been able to frustrate that purpose and there has never been enough public interest in the subject to induce the critics to pursue their plan to its successful end. . . . It is easy to appreciate how people who do not understand the conditions of the military-naval service are found committing themselves to some exaction upon enlisted men as to the way of spending their time on Sundays. Those who are honest and fair-minded in their position promptly realize, when it is made known to them, that the soldiers, sailors, and marines should have the same liberty respecting their diversions in time of leisure on Sundays or on any other day as any man of their class and inclination outside the service. The fact that a man enlists to serve his country should not be made the occasion for fastening upon him rules that would be regarded as intolerable in the case of a companion who chooses to stay at home. It is always safe, moreover, to trust to the judgment of the military-naval authorities in all matters which affect service discipline."

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A WOMAN'S WORK FOR WOMEN WORKERS

THE PASSAGE of an eight-hour labor law for women by the California legislature last winter was due largely to the work of Miss Maud Younger, says Harriett Weston, writing in *The Continent* (Chicago). "She gave three months of steady attendance to that fight" and "had given twelve years to preparation for it." Yet, we are told, she is a woman of social position and property in San Francisco. Twelve years ago she visited New York and became interested in social service and settlement work. First she worked with children, then with older working-girls and their problems. From this came her campaign for waitresses and other women wage-earners, which we find thus described in *The Continent:*

Courtesy of "The Continent," hicago.

MISS MAUD YOUGER.

Whose work has given lr the name of "The Helen Gould of Sa Francisco."

"The difficulties that beset young waitresses—the long hours, poor pay and temptations—particularly aroused her sympathy, and she finally went to work as a waitress, to assure herself that the handicaps were as bad as they were painted. She wanted to understand what made these girls so suspicious of any class but their own. She was already one of the early members of the Woman's Trade Union League, but she felt that she must get nearer to the work itself.

"So during a whole hot summer she worked in different restaurants in New York City—Dennett's, Childs', and others. She stayed but a day or two in each place, talking to the girls as she could about her plan to organize a union. Her diary, kept during those long days, was afterward published in a magazine.

"The proprietors were naturally unfriendly to any union scheme, and all discussion of it was forbidden. She was forced to pass notes under napkins and hide lists of names under trays, for as soon as her purpose was discovered, she was discharged.

"The first waitresses' union had only nine members, but it was the harbinger of better things for those burdened girls. Miss Younger worked on patiently and the membership increased, but the restaurant proprietors have given the union their steady opposition. It has, however, achieved a measure of independence for its members.

"She was still toiling over this problem after a seven-year residence in New York, when the San Francisco earthquake called her home to look after her property. As soon as things there were reorganized she presented her membership card to the San Francisco union. But the officers had to be shown. She didn't look like a waitress, and they had to see her management of a tray before they were convinced.

"Their confidence was restored, however, and they unsuspectingly sent her to a restaurant in one of her own buildings. That confidence has never since been shaken. They know lr now. Besides being president of the Waitresses' Union, ie has been three times its delegate to the Labor Union Council. For her friends and co-workers in the union have learned to respect her because of her executive ability and common sense. But she declares that she has gained more than they—that she is proud of her waitress friends—not one of whom has ever asked her for money. She is no longer actually working as a waitress, but she is toiling for the waitresses, nevertheless."

The passing of the eight-hour law was no easy task, sa Miss Weston. Miss Younger suggested it, secured the indorsement of the State Federation of Labor, gathered statistics, and became a most efficient lobbyist. Bitter opposition on the part of the manufacturers had to be faced, able lawyers argued for and against the bill; a mass of testimony was introduced.

"But the charge that won was Miss Younger's own—for it the help of the San Francisco unions she brought factory gls, laundry workers, and waitresses to face their unsuspecting employers in the employers' open meeting held one night in the Senate chamber. One girl, unprepared and untaught, rose after her employer had told of the contentment in his factory and exposed the true conditions, telling with such eloquence of the slavery of overwork that existed there that the employers were entirely routed. The next 'employers' night' they sent their lawyers, but these wordy gentlemen were unable to cope with girls doomed to toil but seeing the dawn of hope. The bill passed."

Equally successful was Miss Younger's work for suffrage. She organized the Wage Earners' Equal Suffrage League early in the campaign. She spent a "long, hot summer in Sacramento working among the members of the legislature, and on the bright October day that the bill came before the voters every one of her girls was at the polls." After it was all over and they knew they had won, a perfect snow-storm of letters came to tell the much-beloved president that not a single workingman had refused a working girl's plea for equal rights for equal toil." Miss Younger was such a successful lobbyist, we read farther on, "that she was finally excluded from the floor of the Senate or the Assembly when her favorite bills were up for discussion." But the impression her personality had made upon the legislators remained. As one of her opponents declared, 'she herself is her own best argument—and the one which nobody can refute.'"

THE BALKAN RESULT FOR ZIONISTS

THE BALKAN WAR has presented the ranks of Zionists with a problem more difficult and delicate than any before confronting them. When it became apparent that the clash between the Allies and Turkey was inevitable, says Philip L. Sykes in *Jewish Comment* (Baltimore), great hopes arose in the hearts of many Zionists. "By one process of reasoning another, they saw in the war the triumph of Zionism—the restoration to us of the land that was once ours." But to secure this end it needed a prophetic vision not given to humans, so that Zionists could have "determined on a policy that would have won us the glorious prize; but, alas! our living prophets can interpret the future only imperfectly, and we can not always understand the voice of the dead prophets from their graves." What, then, he asks, should Zionists have done?

"Should they have cast their lot with Turkey, with the hope that, in the event of victory, Palestine would have been their reward? Should they have espoused the cause of the Allies in an effort to win the great prize? Should Palestine have declared itself independent and unfurled its revolutionary battle flag? These were the problems which beset those at the head of the movement when hostilities were declared. In view of the uncertainty of the outcome of the war, prudence clearly indicated that the Zionists should side with neither of the belligerents, nor declare Palestine independent. There was too much at stake to entrust to a single cast of the die. Zionists who, in all sincerity, would have posed as patriots, might have, in fact, become traitors to the country whose allegiance they would have abjured, if not to the life of the Jewish people itself. . . . . .

"The situation in which the Zionists found themselves at the beginning of the war was, to a considerable extent, similar to that which confronted them when the Young Turks began to strive for the reins of government. Under the old régime, at that time, the hope of Zionism was much brighter than what it appeared likely to be under the Young Turks. The autonomy

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of the various nations within the Empire was the very thing they opposed. Their aim was to nationalize the entire Empire. Obviously, such policy could only postpone the realization of the aim of Zionism. Should the Zionists have joined their fortune with the old party? We know now what the result would have been. When the question came up before the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Federation of American Zionists as to what should be the attitude of Zionism toward the Turkish political parties, the delegates passed a resolution to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality."

The action of this congress, Mr. Sykes avers, "has apparently served as a precedent to determine the attitude of Zionists toward Turkey in the present war." He continues:

"Turkey can not object to such policy, 'for it is in no way inimical to her interests, and she can not expect the Zionists to tie up their future with the results of the present struggle.' By remaining loyal to their country, to which they owe their allegiance, the Zionists have demonstrated that Zionism is not inconsistent with patriotism; that a man may be a good Zionist and at the same time a loyal American, German, Frenchman, or Englishman, as the case may be. In the present struggle, Zionist has clashed with Zionist, and, while we are engaged in this discussion, there is many a Zionist soldier bleeding from the thrust of a fellow-Zionist, or filling an untimely grave as a result of the encounter."

Nearly every change of fortune during the course of the war has given birth to new speculations as to its significance to Zionism. Such as these:

"There are those who believe that Salonika, which is a Jewish center, will be neutralized by the powers and fall a prize to the Jews. The situation of the city is such, it is argued, that no one nation can afford to let another power control it. Following out this line of reasoning, it is further argued that such move would be a forerunner of a similar policy with regard to Palestine.

"One of the local papers suggested in an editorial a few weeks ago that, inasmuch as Turkey's till has been drained heavily of late, she might be induced to sell Palestine at a low figure. Without much of a burden to them, the editorial continued, the Powers could each contribute a certain amount toward the purchase price, neutralize the strip of territory, and present it to the Jews to be kept as a historic memento. With the rest that he has gathered on his long journey, the editorial might tell have concluded, the Jew re-established in his fatherland would again radiate new eternal truths over the world."

HINDU VISION OF CHRISTIAN DEFEAT

WHILE MANY FEEL that the long-robed missionaries of Hinduism and other Eastern sects sojourning among us are out of place here, and that their teachings are proving baneful (as noted in a recent article in THE LITERARY DIGEST), there is great rejoicing in the hearts of the Hindus of India, who are congratulating themselves upon the bright prospects which they believe their faith has of ousting Christianity from Christendom. This happy note is exprest with remarkable naïvété in the course of an article contributed by Mr. J. S. Rao to *The Hindustan Review* (Allahabad), an East-Indian magazine edited by a Hindu barrister, in which the writer, after surveying "the circumstances and tendencies of Western thought which will facilitate the task of Indianizing the West," tells his coreligionists that the Western frame of mind is so "peculiarly promising for the reception of Indian ideas" that "it will be our own mistake if we do not make India the teacher of the West as it has already been of the East." The cause for this jubilation, according to the writer, is that Christianity is in its death-throes, and he gives the following reasons to prove his assertion:

"The progress of science by popularizing the REIGN OF LAW has produced an intense disinclination to believe anything except on irrefragable evidence, and by discrediting the miraculous element, which enters so largely into the framework of Christianity, has undermined belief in the characteristic Christian doctrines. The doctrines of evolution slowly and surely began to change men's ideas of the universe and gave birth to a new cosmogony entirely different from the old one fostered by the Bible, 'containing within itself the seeds of a universal revolt against the dominance of all the old tyrannies along the lines of thought.' The development of the science of religion reduced Christianity from the unique position of being the only true religion, as its adherents fondly imagined, to be one among several religions, all putting forth equally extravagant claims. The so-called 'higher criticism,' especially very active in Germany, by dissecting book after book of the Bible, proved the latter to consist of a collection of books of different times, containing truth and falsehood alike, thus cutting at the root of the doctrine of literal inspiration. And last but not least, the progress of culture and ethical ideas brought into use new and powerful canons of criticism, and by fearlessly appealing to the first principles, made it more and more difficult to rest satisfied with ideas and doctrines, however credible and beneficial in an earlier time. From the above causes, the result has been that the ship of faith has been completely wrecked. . . . The many distinctive Christian doctrines like those of VIRGIN BIRTH, ASCENSION, and the DESCENT INTO HELL, which are foundations to that faith and which hitherto held sway over millions, have been completely thrown overboard."

This writer believes that Hinduism has doctrines which stand the test of science, and which are destined to be installed in the place of the discarded Christian tenets, setting forth his views thus:

"Supposing it (the dogma of punishment for sins) to be rejected, as every religion must have a doctrine dealing with the divine punishment of sinners, without which no religion is worth its name, what will Christianity and its adherents do for a complete doctrine of future life, the absence of which starves one of the most ennobling of human instincts and disables religion as a moral agency? The Hindu doctrine of REINCARNATION, against which the objections brought against Christianity will not hold good, must necessarily be adopted. For, according to Hinduism, divine punishment being meted out in the form of repeated births in this vale of tears, few or many as the case may be, reincarnation provides an agency for making punishment proportional to the varying degree of sinfulness. And neither is the punishment in any case eternal. . . . No doctrine of future life is more suggestive by its affinity to some of the tendencies of modern scientific thought and the readiness with which it solves some of the most puzzling problems of human life, and is less jarring on our ideas of divine love and justice than the doctrine of reincarnation together with its accessory KARMA, without which 'ways of God to man' can never be justified, even by a Milton. . . . . .

"In addition to the doctrine of reincarnation, Hinduism has got another doctrine which will have the greatest fascination for the modern European mind if presented properly. I mean the *doctrine of divine incarnation*. The latter is found both in Christianity and Hinduism, with this difference, namely, that while the former regards divine incarnation as having taken place only once in the person of Jesus Christ, the latter regards it as having taken place many times and as likely to take place many times. . . . If we view incarnation as the outcome of God's mercy and love toward mankind and of his desire to be born among suffering humanity for their guidance, it stands to reason that the manifestation of the beneficence can not be limited to an isolated instance, at a particular corner of the world, and on a particular occasion, as is the case with Christianity, but should be many, as is the Hindu view. Thus the Hindu view is more logical. . . . . .

"The mode of disposing of the dead is intimately connected with the many doctrines of future life prevalent among men. The custom of burying the dead obtaining among those professing CHRISTIANITY and its allied religions fosters ideas and doctrines quite different from those fostered by the practise of cremation, which ever since the VEDIC times has become almost universal among those professing Hinduism. . . . Now cremation, backed by its sanitary advantages, is slowly gaining ground in the West, the opposition of the Church notwithstanding. Is it too much to expect that with the progress of cremation there will be a progress *pari passu* of ideas and doctrines, associated with cremation, with a corresponding declension of those connected with burial, till a time will be reached when Christian ideas of future life will become so indistinct and nebulous as to lose all hold on the minds of men? The vacuum must, however, be filled up. What Christianity loses Hinduism must gain."

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DISRAELI AND HIS WIFE*

Written for THE LITERARY DIGEST by
E. S. NADAL

THE second volume of the "Life of Disraeli" covers perhaps the most interesting period of his career. It gives the story his courtship and marriage. It gives also s quarrel with Peel over the abolition of e Corn Laws, which made Disraeli a tional figure. But the marriage is the ost interesting. Mrs. Disraeli was as a l Mary Anne Evans, the daughter of a utenant of the Navy, and, of course, or. She married at twenty-three years age Mr. Wyndham Lewis, a gentleman position and fortune. He became one the two members of Parliament for aidstone, and in 1837 Disraeli was rerned as the other member. Disraeli was us thrown much with the Lewises and came a friend of Mrs. Lewis, who adopted n as her "political *protégé*." Early in 38 Lewis died, and in 1839, after the cusmary year of widowhood had elapsed, sraeli married Mrs. Lewis. She was elve years older than Disraeli. The ogress of the courtship is related circumstantially, and Disraeli's love-letters, e preservation of which was due to the ectionate care of his wife, are given at ll length. Mr. Monypenny, the biogpher, would have us believe that the urtship was more romantic than Disli or his wife said it was. Disraeli con- st that he was in the first instance moved no very romantic considerations. His fe said, "Disraeli married me for my oney, but if he had to do it again, he ould marry me for love."

The impression made upon the reader, would say, would be about as follows: rs. Lewis was very well off, having about ur thousand pounds a year, and, if the rtraits given in the volume are to be lieved, was a rather pretty woman. It true she was forty-five years old, but, en, we are told that she looked wonderlly young for her age. It might, indeed, em that a marriage with a woman of no rticular position, twelve years older than mself, might not have attracted a young an who had already achieved fame and as the acknowledged possessor of very illiant qualities. But then, it is probly true that many women whom he ight have fancied would have hesitated that time to accept a man of his race. course, he might have married one of s own race. But it was better that he ould marry a woman of Christian birth order to dilute, as far as possible, his own daism. Disraeli was ambitious, and dered fame and a great position with an tensity which would scarcely be conceivle to the majority of men. Money was e one thing essential to him. He had erything else, genius, industry, wit, eloquence, wisdom, and great practical acumen. The widow's person and mind were agreeable to him, and he felt he could be happy with her. He thus determined upon the marriage with that promptitude and that scornful courage and decision of character which was one of his marked traits.

I think the reader will be somewhat suspicious of the sincerity of the letters written by him during the courtship, but they were well calculated to impress the simple and affectionate mind of the woman to whom they are addrest. There is more real feeling in her simple words, "For God's sake come to me. . . . I am devoted to you," than in all his rhetorical and elaborate effusion. There seems to be a peculiar strength in the affection of women when it is given to men younger than themselves. It combines, with the ordinary sentiment of sex, a strong maternal feeling, and the combination is very powerful. No doubt it is true that women, whatever their age, have a maternal sentiment toward the men to whom they have given their hearts, but this feeling is naturally never quite so strong as where the woman is considerably older than the man.

Disraeli after his first meeting with Mrs. Lewis described her as a "rattle." There were many who spoke of her as she described herself, as a dunce. If she was a foolish woman, Disraeli certainly did not mind her folly. I have been told by those who knew them, that it was very interesting to see the two together. When cabinet ministers came with their wives to Windsor, they could not always be included in the Queen's dinner parties. When they did not dine with the Queen, they dined with what is known as the Household, which is composed of officials of the court. At these dinners, people have told me that Mrs. Disraeli would rattle on in a strain of the utmost silliness, and that it was very interesting to see the way in which Disraeli watched her at such times. The absurdity of her talk was such that it would have been unbearable to anybody else who was responsible for her, but it did not disconcert Disraeli in the least. He would sit watching her silently with a curiously amused and inscrutable expression of countenance. It is probable that he preferred her folly to other people's sense.

In speaking of Disraeli's gratitude to his wife, the biographer alludes to "a well-known story," which, however, he does not tell. I presume he refers to the following, which there will be no harm in my repeating: Bernal Osborne, the well-known wit, once said to Disraeli: "Disraeli, I don't see how you can stand that woman. She is such a fool," to which Disraeli replied: "I know why you don't understand it. You have no gratitude." But it is probable that she was not such a fool as she seemed. She knew, no doubt, what people thought of her, and, as she did not have the ability to hold her tongue, she talked as they expected her to talk. I have known people of that sort, one woman in particular, who was told by her husband and her son-in-law half a dozen times a day that she was a fool. They did not use that word, perhaps, but that was what they meant, and the poor woman seemed unable to be anything but what was expected of her. It often happens that people who seem wise enough when they talk are not in the least wise in action. It also happens that people who are not wise in speech are sensible enough in action. Disraeli's wife was one, perhaps, of the latter class. Disraeli speaks of her "quick and accurate sense."

The curious paper given in this volume, in which Mrs. Disraeli sums up the characteristics of herself and her husband does not seem to be the writing of a person destitute of mind. According to this document, he is "patient" and "studious"; she has "no patience" and is "very idle." "His whole soul is devoted to politics and ambition;" she has "no ambition and hates politics." "He is a genius," she is "a dunce." Her mention of certain characteristic differences between the two sets one thinking. She says that he is "conceited," but has "no vanity" and "no self-love"; she, on the contrary, has "no conceit" but "much vanity" and "much self-love." One is prepared to believe that the wise, grave, and cynical Disraeli had little vanity. Vanity is a certain pleasure in the recognition of our qualities by other people. Disraeli talks a great deal in his letters of the nice things that are said to him and about him, but such things interest him chiefly as indications that he is getting ahead and making his way. The pleasure of vanity is an end in itself. Mrs. Disraeli says that she has this quality, as I suppose every woman has. I should be sorry to meet the woman who had none of it. Disraeli, she says, is "conceited." Conceit means setting a high valuation upon one's qualities. Thus, when Disraeli attends a session of the House of Commons and hears some eloquent orators and says that he can beat any of them, we may say that he is "conceited," altho he may be quite right in this opinion. Conceit, however, means something more than setting a high valuation on one's qualities; it means besides a certain steady pride in superiority, which in time becomes so imbedded in the character as to be unconscious, and this Disraeli also had, no doubt. It is perhaps a little harder to follow her when she says that Disraeli has no self-love and that she has much self-love. Self-love, of course, is very different from selfishness. The phrase means simply what it says. People with self-love find themselves nice and attractive. It is a personal characteristic, without much relation to the qualities of the personality. Thus a very fine girl, with every right to think highly of herself, once said to a young man: "You like yourself; I hate myself," and she was right in both criticisms. Self-love, of course, is more akin to vanity than to conceit.

Disraeli did not belong to that class of men who have an especial weakness for the society of women. English ladies who

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* **Monypenny, William Flavelle. The Life of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield.** Vol. II. 1837-1846. With portrait and other illustrations. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Mr. Nadal's personal knowledge of his subject, as shown in this article, finds explanation in the fact that he was twice Secretary of the American Legation in London, first in 1870–71, second in 1877–84. The latter period included the years when James Russell Lowell was the American Minister.

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knew Disraeli and his circle of intimates have told me that he did not have this trait. There were certain ladies who were his intimate friends, but he seemed to regard them as sisters. This characteristic of Disraeli may have had some relation to his great ambition. In the writings of an Oriental poet, I have lately come upon the opinion that there is no such enemy to ambition and to greatness as a miscellaneous devotion to the society of women. "Some men to business, some to pleasure take." And Disraeli, with all his warm and brilliant sympathies and his social disposition, was a man of business. With him, however, a devotion to business was not so much a natural characteristic as the result of his ambition. According to one well-authenticated story, he said one evening in the House of Commons to an acquaintance in speaking of fame, "That is what we are all here for." It was for this that this brilliant and gifted man was willing to forego so much that must have been pleasant and attractive, and to give his days and nights to occupations which he must often have found very dull.

The marriage, of course, was a most fortunate and happy one. With the utmost sincerity Disraeli described his wife as "the perfect wife." He wrote of her after her death: "There was no care she could not mitigate and no difficulty that she could not face. She was the most cheerful and most courageous woman I ever knew." And she said of him, not long before her death, that "her life had been one long scene of happiness owing to his love and kindness."

I have left myself no room in which to speak of the many other interesting things in this volume. Upon the question whether Disraeli was guilty of a want of veracity in his disputes with Peel, Mr. Monypenny finds that he was guilty, but lets him off upon the ground that all politicians lie more or less. There are chapters upon "Coningsby" and "Sybil," which were published during the period covered by this volume. Among the portraits which the book contains is one of George Smythe (Lord Strangford), the hero of "Coningsby," which it is easy to believe that of an extremely charming and interesting young man.

As an addendum to Mr. Nadal's article, may be noted here an interesting comment on the married life of the Disraelis as made by a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, who adds to his comments the "curious paper" drawn up by Mrs. Disraeli, to which Mr. Nadal refers: "The difficult art of being a great man's wife was unmistakably carried to a high pitch of perfection by Lady Beaconsfield. That a marriage between a brilliant but penniless young politician and a rich widow, much his elder, should have turned out one of the most notably happy marriages in history could not be the result of accident alone. There must have been on both sides a careful process of adjustment and concession, with the greater sacrifices undoubtedly on the woman's side. Of the qualities necessary to success in this difficult art, good humor and humor are among the most valuable. Both of these characteristics Lady Beaconsfield claims for herself in a serious little analytic table she drew up of her own characteristics and her husband's, which is given in Monypenny's 'Life of Disraeli':"

HE IS:	SHE IS:
Very calm.	Very effervescent.
Manners grave and almost sad.	Gay and happy-looking when speaking.
Never irritable.	Very irritable.
Bad-humored.	Good-humored.
Warm in love, but cold in friendship.	Cold in love, but warm in friendship.
Very patient.	No patience.
Very studious.	Very idle.
Very generous.	Only generous to those she loves.
Often says what he does not think.	Never says anything she does not think.
It is impossible to find out what he likes or dislikes from his manner. He does not show his feelings.	Her manner is quite different, and to those she likes she shows her feelings.
No vanity.	Much vanity.
Conceited.	No conceit.
No self-love.	Much self-love.
He is seldom amused.	Everything amuses her.
He is a genius.	She is a dunce.
He is to be depended on to a certain degree.	She is not to be depended on.
His whole soul is devoted to politics and ambition.	She has no ambition, and hates politics.

OTHER BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS

I

CAESAR BORGIA AS A MAN OF HIS TIMES

Garner, John Leslie. Caesar Borgia. 8vo. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $3.25 net.

The court poet of the Emperor Augustus, while noting that universal favor and admiration were yielded to him, remarked that his was an exceptional lot, for in most cases the brilliant and the great had burned away in their own splendor the victims of envious calumny and had received no vindication until after they were dead. Ours certainly is an age when great and preeminent men receive considerate treatment from historians. Richard of Gloster and Oliver Cromwell, in English history, Philip II. of Spain, and Catherine de Medici of France, the murderess of Protestants, have all been whitewashed. And now another Spaniard—the Borgia who, with his sister Lucretia, has been pilloried and defamed for more than five centuries—is being exculpated. Mr. Garner makes short work in clearing Lucretia. She was a somewhat commonplace woman, as her expressionless portrait shows, and whatever she may have been in her youth it is certain that she ended her life as Duchess of Ferrara after exhibiting among her children all the placid graces of domestic virtue.

The figure of Caesar Borgia has been so blended with great characters on a stirring stage during the fifteenth century that, in spite of the glitter of his presence, we sometimes fail to regard his proportions as those of an individual. He was, however, among many great personalities a distinctive personality, who owed all his power to that monstrous egoism which has been so conspicuous in men of the Napoleonic type. Caesar belonged to that powerful Spanish family which produced the popes Calixtus III. and Alexander VI. He easily gained ecclesiastical preferment, first as bishop, and then as cardinal of Valencia, by appointment from his father. In obtaining the duchy of Benevento on the assassination of his brother, Duke Giovanni, a crime with which Caesar was credited, he discarded the Church and adopted the profession of arms, for which he was undoubtedly better fitted.

Mr. Garner is inclined to acquit the Cardinal of Valencia of any such crime as fratricide. Caesar had the chair of Peter in view as his ultimate prerogative, and "in that age what potentate in Italy could compare with Christ's Vicar?" As Duke of Benevento, he was appointed to convey to Louis XII. a bill of divorce from his consort Jeanne, and was generously rewarded by the King, who made him Duke of Valentinois. His ambition, military daring, and military skill raised him higher and higher in rank and power until the death of his father, Alexander VI., in 1503 brought him under suspicion of having poisoned him, as he was alleged to have poisoned others. But Mr. Garner, having examined all the authorities, declares that "the ground for believing that the Pope had been poisoned are so slight that they may be disregarded." The accession of Pope Julius II. put an end to Caesar's path to success and glory. That pontiff imprisoned him for two years in the castle of Medina del Campo in Spain, from which he escaped only to fall ingloriously into the army of the King of Navarre, then warring against Castile. The Spanish chronicles contemporary with Caesar Borgia, says one historian, "discovered the hand of God in his death, March 12, 1507, on the anniversary of his premature elevation to the bishopric of Pamplona, and in his own diocese in which he had never before set foot."

In this conscientious analysis of the Borgia character, Mr. Garner dwells upon the boundless selfishness and greed of the Renaissance, in which the tyrants of Italy counted human lives—men and women—as mere pawns in the struggle for personal power. But why among the accounts of such tyrants, many of whom equaled in depravity Caesar and Lucretia, have these two children of Alexander VI. been singled out to play so important a part in past and modern literature? His answer is suggestive. Profound interest was aroused by Alexander VI., Caesar, and Lucretia because of "the violent contrast of their mode of living and their morals with the sacredness of the Holy Office."

We leave this volume with a feeling that something nearer justice has been done to one of the wickedest, most romantic, most gifted characters who dwelt in times when the fruits of the Renaissance had ripened and the hardness and cruelty of selfish magnificence had set in. Numerous valuable portraits are reproduced from fine engravings. They are of famous men and women contemporaries of Caesar.

II

TYRRELL, THE ENGLISH CATHOLIC

Petre, M. D. [Editor]. Autobiography and Life of George Henry Tyrrell. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 2 vols., pp. 28–512. $6 net.

George Henry Tyrrell, one of the great apostles of modernism, was an English Roman Catholic, born a Protestant. He matriculated at that stronghold of Protestantism, Trinity College, Dublin, in 1878, and two years later joined the Ro-

(*Continued on page* 140)

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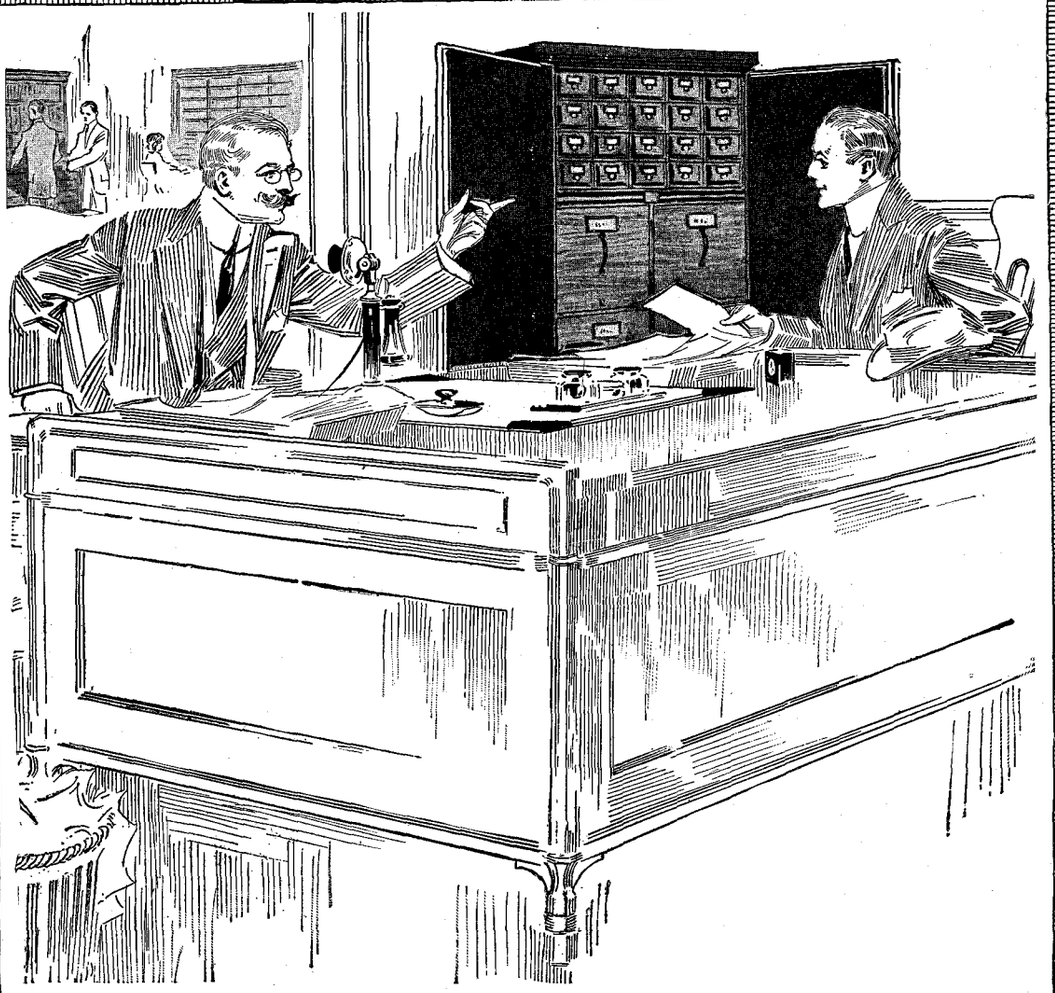

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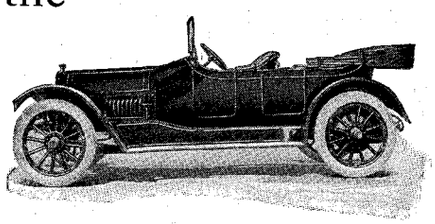

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 140)

man Catholic Church and entered the order of Jesuits. After studying Thomist philosophy at Stonyhurst for three years, he gave himself over to an examination of dogmatic theology. In the meantime he had become known as a brilliant writer, fully equipped for controversy. His modernistic views on the subject of the future state of the wicked drew down upon him the informal condemnation of his superiors, and, when in 1906 he declared that Roman Catholic theology was tainted with error, he was again rebuked. He had asked to be released from his vows in 1904, after the arch Modernist Loisy and his works had been formally condemned. In refusing to retract his written views, Tyrrell was expelled from the Society of Jesus and incurred the further penalty of excommunication for criticism of the papal encyclical "Pascendi."

We gather from his journal that Tyrrell was of a charming personality, witty in conversation and correspondence. His strong point was his Anglo-Saxon common sense and fearless utterance. His biographer, who bears the surname of an old and noble English Roman Catholic family, sympathetically says: "The life of George Tyrrell is the life of one who did not outlive the day's labor, but fell tired and wounded on the very battle-field. In the full tide of his career, in the midst of his mental and spiritual growth, with more apparently in front of him than behind him, he was laid low."

After detailing the struggles of this man of intellect with what he had come to consider the vagaries and assumptions of medievalism, his biographer thus describes his character:

"The most incautious of men, who never realized the weight that his words might possess, those words had been scattered far and wide, and appearing, as they did, piecemeal, here and there, cast bright but bewildering flashes of light on a personality which, in its subtle, and sympathetic attractiveness, serving every man's will, was turned to what every man liked."

The autobiography is a somewhat commonplace account of family life in which the affectionate nature of Tyrrell is revealed. It extends from 1861 to 1884, at which latter date he was in his twenty-third year. He died in 1909, leaving behind him many works in which he combats the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church, which he had to some extent wronged by rashly entering it without duly considering whether he could conscientiously accept or deny the dogmas he formally accepted at baptism.

III

A LIFE OF GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY

Early, Jubal A. Autobiographical Sketch and Narrative of the War between the States. 8vo, pp. 496. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.50 net.

General Early was a type of those Virginian patriots who hated the idea of secession, and yet when the sovereign state to which they belonged called upon them to secede, did not shrink from risking their lives and their fortunes in carrying out the order of rebellion. As regards abolition, he believed firmly in the "inferiority of the African race and was convinced that their happiest destiny was to be under the control of a superior race—the whites." This means that he was firmly persuaded that the white man had a sort of divinistic right over the barbarous Africans who were bought, he says, by "high dignitaries in Church and State in Old England and by Puritans in New England," for exportation to the American colonies. A state of servitude to the white man was "the highest step the negro could take in advancing toward civilization."

These two points, a belief in the divine origin of slavery and an equally strong belief in his duty as a citizen of Virginia to sacrifice his ideas on secession to the policy of the State administration, were the basic principles of Early's gallant life. These two points, the strongest elements in his personal character, enabled him, almost against his inclination, to play a prominent part as leader in the Civil War. He may not have been a great commander like Lee, or a man who gained the confidence of his men and of the public as Jackson had done, but he was an earnest, self-sacrificing gentleman, who "did the state some service." Of his failure to take Washington at a very memorable opportunity, he speaks in a very few words as follows:

"A glance at the map, when it is recollected that the Potomac is a very wide river, and navigable to Washington with the largest vessels, will cause the intelligent reader to wonder, not why I failed to take Washington, but why I had the audacity to approach it as I did, with the small force under my command."

General Early has recorded nothing but facts, such as the movements of forces, the results and localities of battles, and his own share in them. His work is a faithful register, to which future historians will find themselves bound to refer.

IV

ANDREW LANG'S POSTHUMOUS WORK ON SHAKESPEARE

Lang, Andrew. Shakespeare, Bacon, and the Great Unknown. 8vo, pp. 314. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.

From Ignatius Donnelly, with his cryptograms, to the latest speculator who went quite contrary to the testimony of Shakespeare's contemporaries, Mr. Lang never had much respect for the Baconians. Yet the Baconians present a formidable array, including Palmerston, Bismarck, John Bright, and Samuel L. Clemens, whom Mr. Lang styles "no mean literary critic." There were none of them, however, "specially trained students of Elizabethan literature." Mr. Lang dismisses all idea of controversy with them. He does not disdain, however, to join issue with Mr. G. G. Greenwood, in his "Shakespeare Problem Restated." Mr. Greenwood, who, as a practising barrister, "is a judge of legal evidence," does not value Baconian cryptograms, but at the same time does not believe that the plays attributed to Shakespeare were written by the Stratfordian. In a series of chapters in which he shows himself thoroughly acquainted with the details and history of the controversy, Mr. Lang attacks the Greenwood theory "that Will Shakespeare or Shax-

(*Continued on page* 144)

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Note the four forward speeds, the over-wide tires, the big brakes and springs, the electric lights. Note the 14-inch cushions, the 22-coated body, the extra-wide seats, the immense over-capacity.

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Left side drive, to which all the best cars are coming.

40 to 46 horsepower.

Cylinders—4¼ x 5¼ inches.

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Springs—2¼ inches wide—front, 37 inches long; rear, 50 inches long.

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Sidelights—set in dash—flush with it.

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Speedometer—$50, four-inch instrument.

Foot rail, robe rail, rear tire irons, tool chest, with all tools, under running boards.

Over-capacity. Every driving part made sufficient for a 60 horsepower motor.

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There is such a difference of opinion about the relative merits of the various types of self-starters that we have not adopted any one type as regular equipment. We prefer to leave this selection to the buyer.

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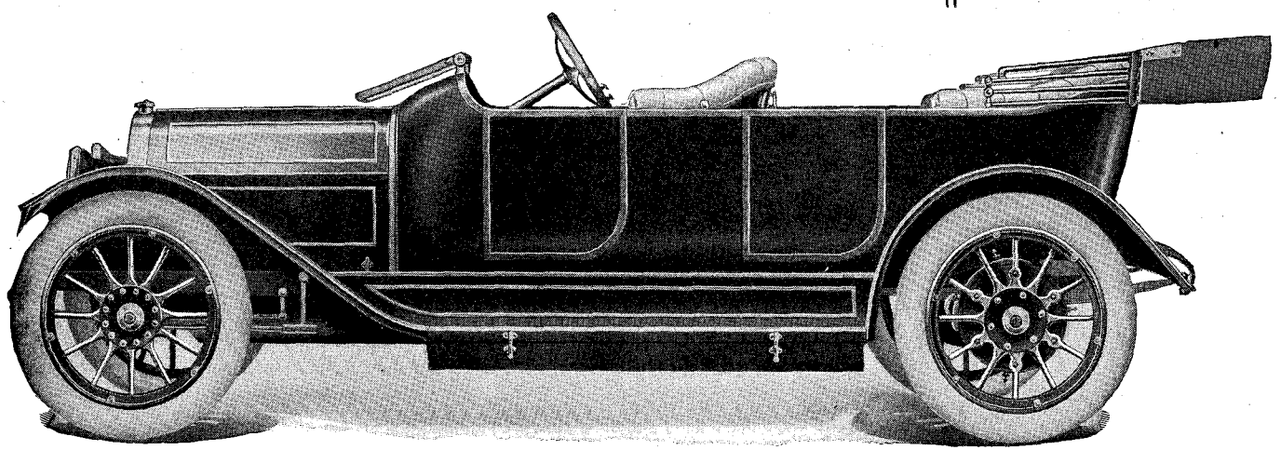

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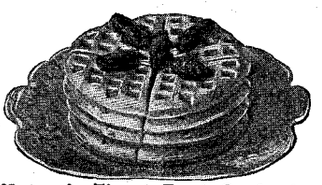
Date Waffles

Sift 2 cups flour, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1-2 teaspoonful salt and 1 teaspoonful sugar; add 1-4 lb. Dromedary Dates chopped fine. Beat yolks 2 eggs, and 1 cup milk, add to the flour mixture; then mix in 1 tablespoonful melted butter and stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Fry on a hot waffle iron; decorate with pitted dates.



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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 144*)

civilization." Later studies have convinced him that the Catholic Church has been "a defender of civilization in the past and is the defender of civilization to-day." Indeed, he believes that "a century and a half of the godless school will leave that Church in complete possession of Christianity." He has little respect for the faith of men of his own creed "who fear the triumph of another Church as a result of religious teaching in the schools." He has even less respect for their judgment. It is plain to him that Catholicism "can stand up against a state-supported educational system from which God is excluded, but that Protestantism can not." A continuance of the present policy, "blindly supported by Protestants," will in the end, says he, cause "a complete extinction of their branch of Christianity and a division of the world between Catholicism on the one hand and atheism on the other."

Other themes are discust by Mr. Coler in his book in interesting and novel fashion, especially as coming from a Protestant. Among these is the origin of temporal power in the Catholic Church, but it is the public school question that gives to his volume its most timely interest at the present time. It is written with much clearness in expression and detachment of mind.

DUFFIELD OSBORNE'S "ENGRAVED GEMS"

Osborne, Duffield. Engraved Gems. 8vo, pp. 424. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $6.

Nothing among the relics of the Greek and Roman world has such directness and intimacy of appeal as the engraced gems; nor is there anything of wider or more varied usefulness to the student, not only of archeology and art, but also of ancient life and literature. The great statues and architectural remains must, of necessity, be sought either in their original place or in museums, but gems are within the reach of any one; not merely to be studied in a show case, but to be handled, worn as signets if one pleases—intimate personal belongings. Frederic Harrison once said: "If I had ever been able to collect anything, my hobby would have been antique gems, which seem to me to possess the very aroma of the Old World."

Their appeal is at least threefold: to the collector or dilettante; to the artist, for their intrinsic beauty; and to the student, for their value in his researches. To cite but one illustration—many important statues are known to us only from their reproduction upon gems. The marble or bronze has vanished, but an indestructible copy remains upon sard or jasper or chalcedony.

Mr. Osborne has made a valuable contribution in aid of all three classes of investigators in his "Engraved Gems." There was need of such a book, for, altho the literature of the subject is voluminous there is nothing up to date except Dr. Furtwängler's enormous treatise, which has not been translated, and is very costly. Mr. Osborne's hand-book is accurate, well arranged, and covers the field with remarkable fulness, but in comparatively brief compass.

He often writes, frankly, from the standpoint of what he aptly calls the "romantic archeologist," but he builds upon a foundation of sound scholarship and speaks with the authoritativeness of the student of many years' painstaking labor, and with the widest knowledge of the subject. His acknowledged debt to Furtwängler is obvious, but one of the most valuable elements in the book is the attention paid to classes of gems ignored or slighted by the German authority; classes, too, within which fall most of the gems likely to be acquired by the seeker nowadays.

The volume covers the history of intaglio engraving from the earliest Cretan work (about 3,000 B.C.) to its decay at the breaking up of the Roman world: there are also adequate chapters upon Medieval, Renaissance, and modern glyptics. Full details are given of the styles of work, technique, kinds of stone used, and subjects favored in each epoch. The illustrations—thirty-two excellently made plates, of over 700 gems—are admirably chosen, and give a greater diversity than is to be found in any similar book. An important feature is a full list of deities and heroes, with their identifying attributes; of inestimable value to the student. One might wish that Mr. Osborne had gone more fully into the religious cults as illuminated by gems, tho it would have added bulk to the volume. There is also an important chapter upon forgeries, and their detection which is practical, and very useful.

Moreover, the book possesses a quality rare in such works, in that it is very "readable," even to one who knows nothing of gems. It will be indispensable to the collector, and of great value in class-room and university, both to the student and the expert.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Life's Calendar. The Phillips Calendar. The Gibson Calendar. The Flagg Calendar. 4 vols., oblong folio. New York: Life Publishing Co.

Here are four very beautifully printed and colored calendars. The format is an oblong folio. The sheets of cardboard are loosely attached by silk cords and enclosed in boxes. The titles of three of the four explain the character of the illustrations. Nothing can excel the taste and beauty of these time recorders. The genius of some of our foremost cartoon artists gives us in turn each a gallery of feminine beauty, as seen by themselves—Mr. Coles Phillips, Mr. Gibson with his witty series of society drawings, a wedding story by Walter Tittel, and a set of exquisite and fanciful color pictures by James Montgomery Flagg. It seems melancholy to reflect that these calendars will inevitably go out of fashion on December 30, 1914. But such things of beauty should be joys forever. The wise possessor of such masterpieces of drawing, printing, and general tastefulness will be sure, however, to keep at least the cartoons for framing or for preservation in portfolios.

Bjerregaard, C. H. A. The Inner Life and the Tao-Teh-King. 8vo, pp. 233. New York: Theosophic Publishing Co. $2 net.

It was doubtless an alluring task for one so essentially a mystic as the author of this volume, who is of the library staff of the New York Public Library, to give an exposition from his own standpoint of China's most obscure classic, the Tao-Teh-King. The Chinese themselves acknowledge the book's extreme difficulty.

(*Continued on page 148*)

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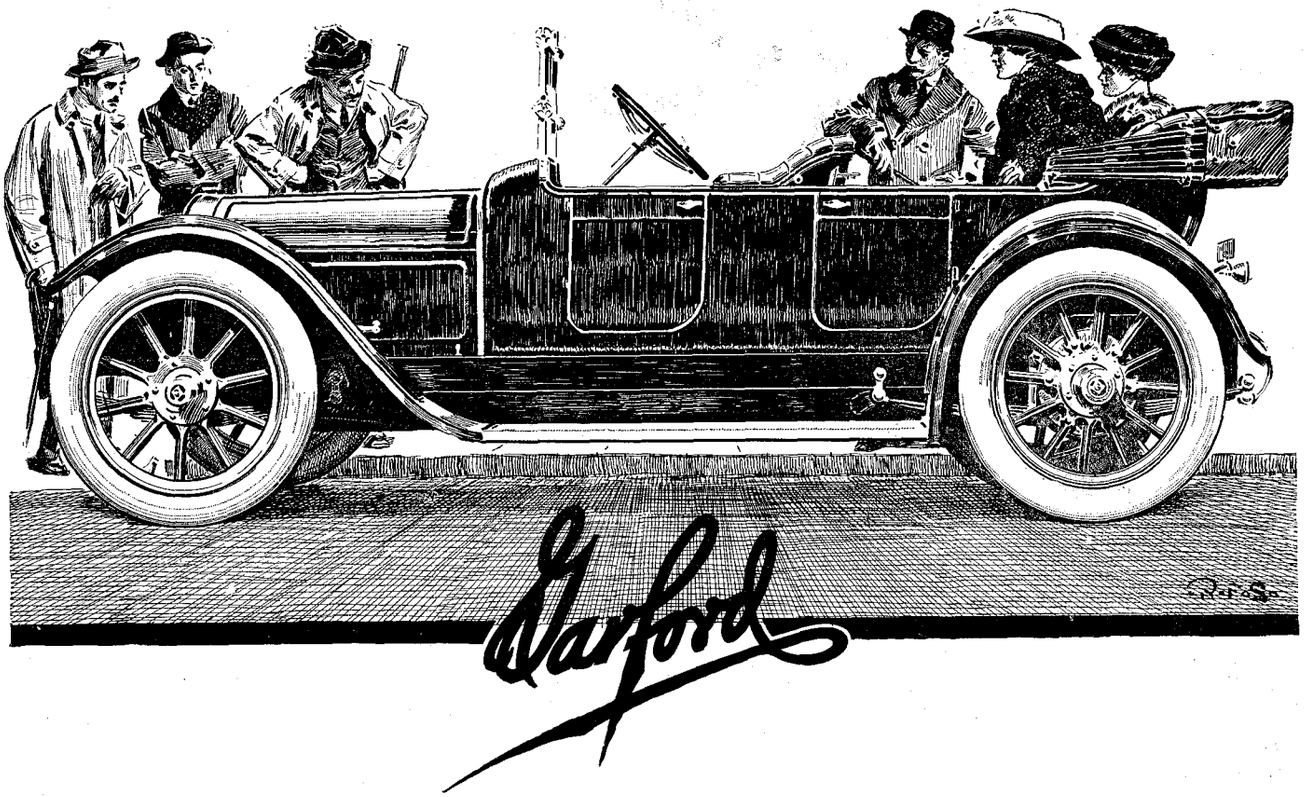

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THIS new Six—the latest Garford offering—is built by the most experienced and practical six cylinder designers in America. It is the net result of years of ceaseless expert experimentation with all kinds and descriptions of sixes.

This new Six differs from the average Six in that *it is brand new in every respect.* No part, piece or pattern has ever been used in any other Six. No old designs have been re-designed in an effort to bring them up to date. *It is a new Six—throughout.*

Every single part, such as the motor, the electrical equipment, the axles, the transmission, the frame, the speedometer—which is driven from the transmission—the big, single electric parabolic headlight, sunk flush with the radiator, and the one-piece all-steel body, is new. In fact, the entire car is an entirely new development in design, treatment, style and finish, based on the very latest European and American six-cylinder practice.

The new Garford Six is a five passenger touring car. It is electrically started; all lights are electric; the horn is electric; it has a sixty horsepower, long-stroke motor—the measurements of which are 3¾" x 6",—the wheel-base measures 128 inches; the tires are 36" x 4½"; it has demountable rims; it has the very practical and popular left-hand drive and center control; it is, of course, completely equipped with the very best and very finest accessories. The price, complete, is $2750.

For the first time in the history of the automobile business, we are producing high grade six cylinder cars *in lots of ten thousand*—which accounts for this very low price. As everyone knows, quantity production will *decrease* the individual manufacturing cost of every car produced. Overhead and production costs must be reckoned with, whether one thousand or ten thousand cars are manufactured. These fixed charges must be equally spread over a production, regardless of the size. To explain:—The expenses of a certain set of tools costing $10,000, distributed over a 100 car output, would be $100 per car. The same amount, distributed over a 10,000 car output, is but $1 per car. Thus we are able to produce this high grade six cylinder automobile at this very low figure.

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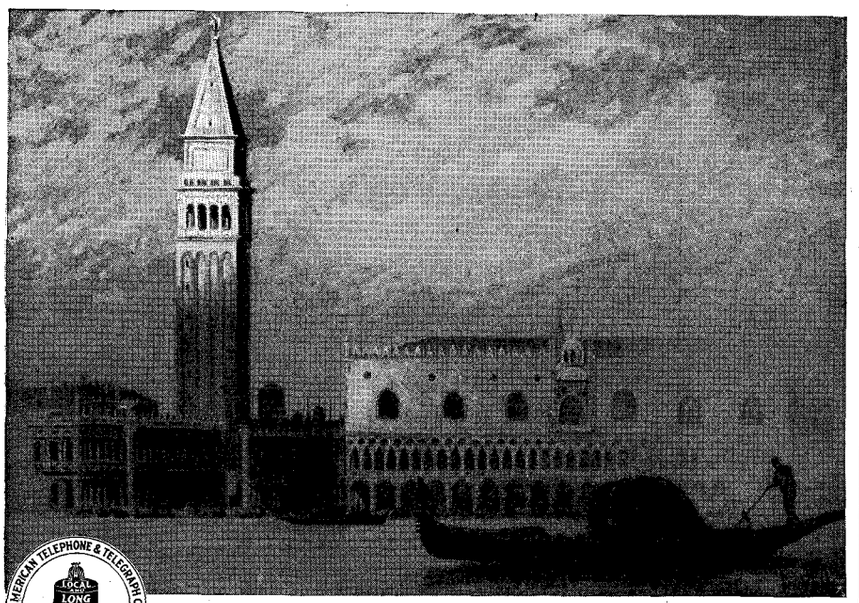

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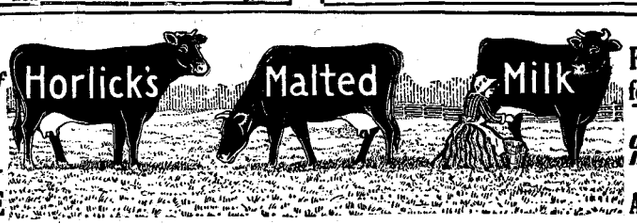

The Food-Drink for All Ages
Others are Imitations
All Druggists

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 146)

The term Tao is itself a riddle, in all appearance possessing a chameleon-like significance which permits use of the word in many different ways. To the elucidation of this term and this treatise Mr. Bjerregaard comes by the road of comparative mysticism, employing by way of illustrations English, German, Persian, American Indian, Greek, Brahmanic, Babylonian, and other turns of thought and phrasing. The Inner Life, Mysticism, Simplicity, The Sage, Tao, Teh, Non-Action, Nature, are some of the chapter-headings, and suggest the method of treatment. A good deal that is sage and true, and some things that are practical, is the result. But the volume will serve better as a series of reflections of a mystic type than as an exposition of Lao-Tzse's classic.

Noye, Edwine. The Forest. Buffalo, N. Y.: Otto Ulbrich Co. Pp. 49.

An ingenious woodland fairy story is here worked out in a little drama in blank verse. A woodcutter returning home to his wife and children rescues a dryad from *The Gale*. For revealing herself to human eyes the dryad must win the man's heart or die—a new law of dryads, but no doubt as valid as the rest. She does it easily, but finds she has become a mortal and the man whose soul she has taken is now a wood-creature with no heart for love. The woodcutter's wife, finding him thus, lays down her life to give him a soul again, and the dryad, in pity, gives up her borrowed soul and dies to supply the two mortals with their proper spirits once more and make all end happily. The whole plot is fresh, quaint, and full of imagination, and ought to work out well sometime with real actors on the boards.

Dawson, George E., Ph.D. The Right of the Child to be Well Born. Pp. 144. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 75 cents.

This book, in line with broad thinking and modern progress, was written in the hope that it might help in the erection of national standards of parenthood. It is intended to appeal to the intelligence of the ordinary man and woman, rather than to the scientific student, and to interest them in the problems of eugenics. The author thinks that our young people should be imprest more with the idea of woman as "mother" and less with her as "academician," and also that the "intelligent agencies of civilization should take this whole problem out of the obscurity to which a false and ignorant delicacy condemns it, and make the responsibilities of men and women clear and inescapable." Professor Dawson handles his subject frankly and sympathetically. After explaining the wonderful share men and women have in the creation of life, he begs civilization not to dismiss with indifference or sneers the teachings and warnings of scientific eugenics. It is an honest plea he makes in behalf of all children, who can not choose their parents, but have an inherent right to proper nurture and good birth.

Conklin, Mary Greer. Conversation, What to Say and How to Say It. Pp. 186. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 75 cents.

Books on etiquette and good breeding rarely make interesting literature, but this little hand-book on ideal conversation gives both good rules and good reading. The author quotes freely from eminent

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writers like Stevenson, Dr. Johnson, J. M. Barrie, Charles Lamb, and others. Her precepts are often negative, telling us what to avoid and what not to do. There is no doubt that the ordinary social life gives few illustrations of clever conversations, the cause perhaps being due more to thoughtlessness and carelessness than to actual ignorance. Discussion is advised as an exercise for unusual intellectual activity, but controversy is deplored and the difference clearly explained. Further, we are instructed in proper table talk, the duty of guest and host, the deadening effect of interruption, and the need of nicety and tact rather than blatant force. In conclusion points are cleverly accented:

"Good conversation, then, is like a well-played game of whist. Each has to give and take; each has to deal regularly round to all the players; to signal and respond to signals, to follow suit or to trump with pleasantry or jest. And neither you yourself, nor any other of the players, can win the game if even one refuses to be guided by its rules."

Chambers, Robert (LL.D.). Traditions of Edinburgh. Illustrated, large octavo, pp. xxiii–377. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $6 net.

This well-known book was first published in 1825; in 1846 it was remodeled, and in 1868 the author again revised it, adding a new introduction, in which he reviewed the changes of the preceding forty years. While it is true that Old Edinburgh has almost ceased to exist, the reader of this attractive and beautifully illustrated book will find the series of original drawings (colored and pen-and-ink) by James Riddel, R. S. W., of much value in interpreting some of the old landmarks in this historic city. This is the kind of book that is none the worse for having survived a generation or two. It is a splendid gift book.

Repplier, Agnes. Americans and Others. Pp. 298. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $1.10.

Here is a collection of clever essays by a clever writer who has known how to make her points tell without apparent effort. Some of the papers deal with American characteristics, or rather, traits ascribed to Americans, not always to our credit, and what Miss Repplier has to say is rather in the form of a defense than a discussion. They make witty reading, are full of live thoughts, and tinged with a sense of justice and fairness that appeals to every reader. In "A Question of Politeness" she frankly asks us to remember our own childish pranks and follies. In fact, she suggests that it would be better to "put yourself in his place" even to our own discomfiture. "The Nervous Strain," "Charity," and "The Temptation of Eve"—have unusual force and charm, while, with "The Grocer's Cat," Miss Repplier quite cleverly challenges M. Maeterlinck's estimate of the dog, and ably defends Dame Pussy.

Doubtless.—SCOTT—"Say, old man, I'm stuck on a quotation. Who was it said, 'A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a horse!'?"

MOTT—"I thought everyone knew where that came from. That's what Absalom said when his horse ran under the tree and left him hanging by the hair to a limb."—*Boston Transcript.*

MRS. PERCY V. PENNYBACKER

The President of The General Federation of Women's Clubs of America

The President and the Board of Directors of The General Federation of Women's Clubs of America have undertaken the personal conduct and editorship of

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MRS. PERCY V. PENNYBACKER
President General Federation of Women's Clubs

LUCRETIA L. BLANKENBURG
First Vice-President

This department, edited by Mrs. Mary I. Wood, will begin

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CURRENT POETRY

IT is now three years since a New Yor publisher, who is distinguished for hi discriminating enthusiasm for verse, propl esied that the day was approaching whe poetry would rival prose in popular favo According to present indications, it seem not impossible that his prediction ma sometime be fulfilled. *The Thrush*, it wi be remembered, was a magazine devote exclusively to verse, and its life was brie But it has three prosperous successors– two in America and one in England. Fror Chicago comes *Poetry*, edited by Miss Har riet Monroe. In Boston, Mr. Williar Stanley Braithwaite edits *The Poetr Journal*, the first number of which, judgin from the table of contents, is admirable We hope to quote from it later. In Lon don, *The Poetry Review* has finished it first year successfully, and now will broade its range to include dramatic criticism, an change its name to *Poetry and Drama*. Th *Journal* of the English Poetry Society which has previously been associated wit *The Poetry Review*, will henceforth be pub lished separately under the editorship o Stephen Phillips, and it announces contri butions by Mrs. Alice Meynell, Alfre Noyes and Theodore Watts-Dunton. An finally a bookshop was opened in Londo on January 1st devoted exclusively to th sale of poetry.

It seems long since Christmas, but tw Christmas poems that have come to ou attention are so admirable in thought an expression that we must call our readers attention to them. The first one is by n means new, but is not generally known Dr. Thomas O'Hagan reprinted it in on of the recent holiday numbers of his inter esting weekly, the Chicago *New World* The second poem, which is rather longe than it should be, we take from the Londo *Nation*. It has that delicate irregularity and childlike simplicity which make mos of Katherine Tynan's verse refreshing an beautiful, and it has also a strong devo tional and spiritual power.

A Christmas Carol

By GILBERT K. CHESTERTON

The Christ-Child lay on Mary's lap,
His hair was like a light.
(Oh, weary, weary was the world,
But here is all aright.)

The Christ-Child lay on Mary's breast,
His hair was like a star.
(Oh, stern and cunning are the Kings,
But here the true hearts are.)

The Christ-Child lay on Mary's heart,
His hair was like a fire.
(Oh, weary, weary is the world,
But here the world's desire.)

The Christ-Child stood at Mary's knee,
His hair was like a crown.
And all the flowers looked up at Him
And all the stars looked down.

The Children of Heaven

By KATHERINE TYNAN

The night it was jeweled
That gave Him birth,
With the flight of small angels
'Twixt heaven and earth.

They were babies rosy,
Their heads soft curled,
They came seeking, small roses,
The Rose of the World.

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Like a shower of starshine
Or broken suns,
They were rising and falling
In millions.

When they came to the stable,
Soft was their flight;
Some rose tree in heaven
Shook down red and white.

Soft as snows falling
They settled down,
Clad the poor stable
In a rosy gown.

Clad the poor stable
In gold and silk:
Their wings and their shoulders
Were white as milk.

They peeped at the windows,
Perched on the wall
Like birds in the autumn,
When the Southlands call.

And who are these drifting
As soft as snows,
For little Christ Jesus
His playfellows?

They are hiding and peeping,
Rosy and pale,
From the stable's shadows
And His mother's veil.

They are pushing and pressing
By the window sill;
Between their wing feathers
They look their fill.

There's a rustling, a stealing
Of feet and wings;
Perched on the manger
One softly sings.

Come nearer, children,
And see Him lie
On the knees of His mother
So quietly.

Come all, ye children,
Nor fear the while,
The frown of His mother,
Nay—see her smile!

The flight of child-angels
When He was born
Made the morn of Christmas
A rosy morn.

Mr. Wilfrid Meynell's "Verses and Reverses" (Herbert & Daniel) is a volume containing much real poetry, and much gracefully fantastic light verse. Perhaps Mr. Meynell is at his best in this tender and homely prayer:

The Folded Flock

By Wilfrid Meynell

I saw the shepherd fold the sheep,
With all the little lambs that leap.

O Shepherd Lord, so I would be
Folded with all my family.

Or go they early, come they late,
Their mother and I must count them eight.

And how, for us, were any heaven
If we, sore stricken, saw but seven?

Kind Shepherd, as of old Thou'lt run
And fold at need a straggling one.

"On the Tiber Road" (Princeton University Press), which bears the sub-title, "A Freshman's Horace," by George Meason Whicher and George Frisbie Whicher, contains verses chiefly note-

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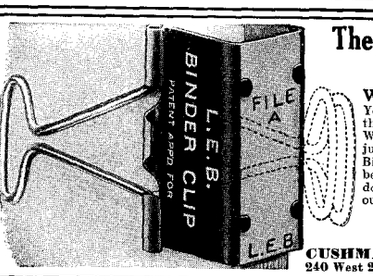

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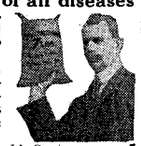

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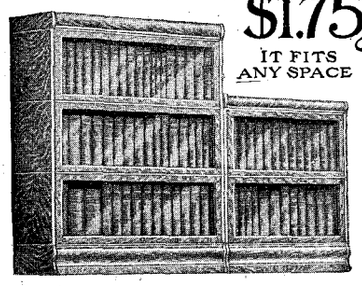

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worthy for the skill with which they are turned and for their frequent and delightful humor. Most of them are translations of the Odes of Horace, some of the translations being serious efforts to reproduce in English the spirit of the original, others being burlesques. There are also several poems that are not translations, but tributes to the poet whose lines the Messrs. Whicher have read to so good advantage. Two of these we reprint below. The sonnet is particularly well made.

Prospectus

By George Meason Whicher and George Frisbie Whicher

Two dreamers we, and dread not Time's mischances;
Let Fortune smile or frown or go or stay,
Our wealth abides, and foul or fair her glances—
Hey-nonny-nonny!—pipe the jade away!

To tend the sacred fire that needs no fuel;
To dwell on Helicon and pay no rent;
To meditate the Muse and dine on gruel—
How rich are we who therewith are content!

Let yon pale cit, whose sole and only classic
Is his fat ledger, cringe and toil and pray.
For us the Spring, the arbute-tree, the massic,
And loaf with Horace all the solid day!

We covet not your well-filled, tight-laced purses,
Those gilded garners for the moth and rust;
Leave us but stylus, tablets, Flaccus' verses,
We reign in rags and banquet on a crust.

Epilogue

By George Meason Whicher and George Frisbie Whicher

No rest we find on swift Homeric seas,
No peace where Vergil yearns, no hope where moan
The Argive choruses for kings o'erthrown
In fated strife with fate. O Sophocles,
O Dante, writhing in white agonies,
Your cups of anguish must we make our own?
O Milton, cease thy thunderous antiphone.
Ye bring us pain; who can afford us ease?

Comes the enchanter, with Digentian wand,
Not with a soul apart nor bosom steeled;
He smiled upon the world, and smiling, healed;
Singing to his companions, few and fond,
Familiar joys of fireside and of field—
Ah me, that men should seek for aught beyond!

Like W. H. Davies, Richard Buxton gives his poems a charming archaic quality, which does not seem the result of effort, but of a natural tendency. The idea of this skilfully made sonnet (from *The Academy*) is centuries old, and most of its words would pass current in Shakespeare's time as well as to-day.

Sonnet

By Richard Buxton

My little songs, if I should let you go,
In one close covey you would fly to her,
And, never doubting in your flight, would show
That she of all the world to me is dear.
She made you, songs, and I would fain return
There, whence they came, your whispered melodies,
But still emprisoned your hearts must burn
And fear the luring sun, the tempting breeze;
O songs of mine! No word could hold you here
Or make you turn your constant flight aside.
Yea, I with you, I also would draw near,
And live beside her. ever glorified.
But since no living man must ever know
My love for her, I dare not let you go.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

JAMES R. KEENE

THO conspicuous in the financial world up to the time of his death the other day, James R. Keene had ceased to be a powerful Wall Street personality. During the last few years of his life he devoted most of his attention to the turf, where he was one of less than half a dozen most prominent figures. He was a really great financier, if we are to take *The Wall Street Journal's* word for it, and leaves no successor of his own type; while, on the other hand, some of his severer critics say he was nothing more than a daring stock gambler, and that he probably never made a dollar in a really productive business after his first $10,000 was accumulated in digging silver from the Nevada mines. Here is the review of his career as given by *The Wall Street Journal:*

Keene was a speculator, willing to take great risks, but not a gambler. When he traded it was after the most patient and exhaustive study of some one security, and he would limit his transactions largely to a single stock, only dealing in the rest of the market for the psychological effect of a simultaneous movement in the desired direction elsewhere; and there was never a trader in Wall Street who was a better judge of the moral effect of a market movement. Keene was a splendid judge of character. He modestly claimed that he only expected to be successful in fifty-one per cent. of his trades. He chose his opponents with unerring accuracy; and with the exception of his overwhelming defeat in the wheat market twenty-eight years ago, he only misjudged his man and his stock twice—once in Third Avenue and the second and last time in Southern Pacific, when he tackled a man greatly bigger than himself—the late E. H. Harriman.

Keene belonged to an age and a stock market which have virtually passed away. Manipulation on the scale he favored is no longer tolerated, even if it were possible, which is doubtful. But in his time Keene was the Napoleon of traders. The success with which he distributed the preferred and common stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, the most tremendous piece of capitalization the country has ever seen, was a marvel of intelligent marketing. No other man could have done it; and he was not overpaid with the million-dollar commission he was said to have received. His distribution of Amalgamated Copper for the original underwriters of that precious project was done by creating a market so convincing that the people who employed him at the last had actually begun to believe in their own gold-brick.

Keene's work, for what it was worth, was done years before his death, and the close of his life was marked by continual ill-health and personal sorrow. He was not without good, and even fine, qualities. His word was as good as any other man's bond. He asked no favors of any man, and did many himself, unostentatiously. His death removes the link with a Wall Street which is happily of the past, and

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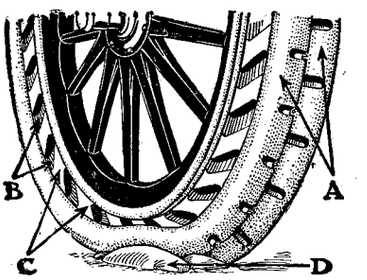

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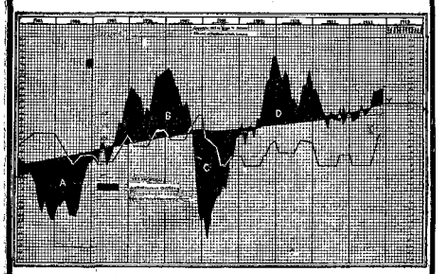

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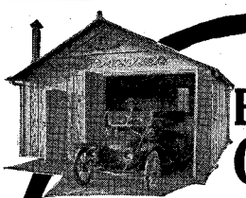

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WHEN it comes to doing things that make people gasp there is probably nobody among New York's large human collection that could make a respectable bluff at keeping up with Rodman Law. Life to Law would be almost dull enough to drive him to suicide if he could not risk his neck every week or two. Blowing up a balloon a thousand feet above the Hudson River and descending in his parachute with the apparent coolness of a rooster hopping down off a limb, scaling the walls of the Flatiron Building bear-fashion, dropping from the highest point of the Brooklyn Bridge span into the icy East River, and jumping off a skyscraper in the Wall Street district—these are only a few of Law's extraordinary feats. Whenever his friends warn him of the danger of such exploits he invariably tells them that a few years with plenty of thrills are preferable to a long life without excitement. But of course fun is not all he gets out of his "stunts"; the motion-picture people keep him in meal tickets. A sketch of his personality and a description of some of his hair-raising performances are described in the New York *World Magazine*, from which we quote in part:

And this person who delights in risking his life looks like a meek, thoroughly squelched young man who has just been through college and learned that instead of being the highbrow he believed he was, he is only a selling plater in the Phi Beta Kappa class. Don't look for muscles should you ever meet Rodman Law. Gaze instead upon a pair of arms which appear never to have known exertion. Don't look for fiery black eyes and a bulging jaw. Behold a shrinking, bespectacled, blond, blue-eyed young man who stands in a corner and says nothing, but who can tell stories of real life when once started, stories that—well, here are a few sentences gleaned from a recent half-hour's talk:

"I've been a strikebreaker, trouble man, you know. They used to call us the strong-arm squad. My job was to go out and find somebody who wanted a fight and give it to him.

"I got my skull fractured in a fight one day. Hurt? Yes, a little bit, but it didn't lay me out. I got hold of my revolver and shot the other fellow. He should have known better than to have tried to lay me out with just a piece of gas-pipe. It takes a sledge-hammer to do that.

"Falls? Yep, I've had a few. I dropt a hundred and five feet off the top of a derrick once and landed in a pile of scrap iron. Scratched me up a little, but that's all.

"What's my ambition? Oh, some of these days I'm going to chase over to Paris and climb the Eiffel Tower with my parachute under my arm. Then, when I get to the top, I'll jump off. Yep, it will be

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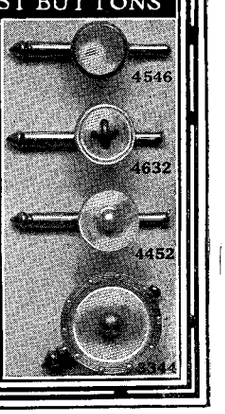

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kinder dangerous. As near as I can recollect, thirty people have been killed so far, but what's that?"

Oh, nothing, of course. And really, it isn't, after you've been talking to Rodman Law a while. A half hour with this mild being of the blue eyes and you feel like trying some of the things yourself. According to Law, it is the simplest little thing in the world to drag oneself up twenty or thirty stories simply by the gripping strength of the hands, clinging to a rough piece of stone here, or jabbing your hand in a hole in the mortar somewhere else. As for leaping off something like the torch of the Statue of Liberty, where one must jump out thirty feet to clear the edge of the crowd, and then drop a sheer hundred before the parachute stands even a chance to open—a mere nothing.

Further, as he talked, Law gave the information that in his twenty-eight years of life he has been a circus rider, a strike-breaker, a sailor before the mast, a steeple-jack, a detective, an iron-worker, a painter, a caisson high-pressure air worker, and lastly a daredevil. The last has the danger of death in almost every line of the recital.

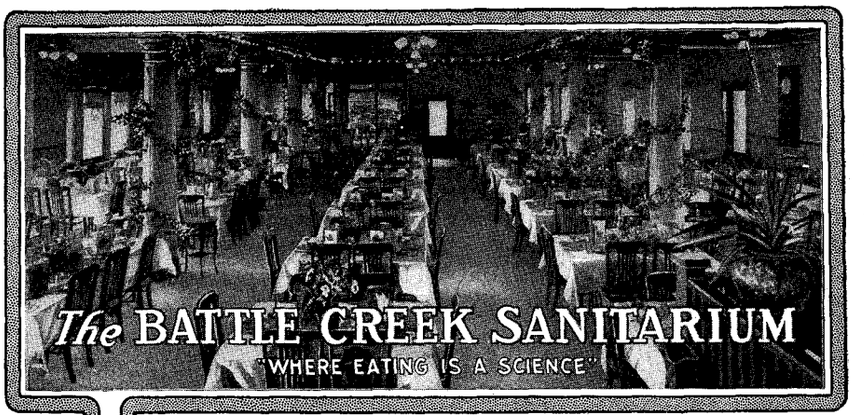
Law was born in Lynn, Mass., and his parents lived in a fourth-floor flat. When he was about two years old, he says, his mother yanked him back into a room one day as he was going out backwards over the window-sill. He seems never to have had any fear of height, and he had bumped around the country for several years without accomplishing very much when the idea struck him that the motion-picture companies ought to pay a man who was willing to take big personal risks, and so he secured a job. The interview continues:

"'What'll you do?' they asked me. I thought a while and then I suggested it might be a good little stunt to jump off the top of the Statue of Liberty. I didn't have any idea how I was going to accomplish it, but that didn't worry me much. I started to work to figure out a parachute that would open from any angle in which I might happen to fall and then I went to work to get my permit to do the jump.

"When old balloon jumpers heard of it they all came around and told me the thing was impossible, that no one ever had made a jump less than 800 feet and lived. I replied that from that time on being a fool was to be my biggest stock in trade. They told me that it wouldn't be possible for a parachute to open in that distance. But I went right ahead.

"When I stood up to make my leap, my foreman was so frightened he was bawling like a baby. I grinned at him and, reaching over, jerked his cigaret out of his mouth and put it in mine. Then I lit out into the air. I'm still alive.

"The motion-picture company liked that real well. Somebody suggested Brooklyn Bridge as a next best bet. I tried it. Then came the Queensborough Bridge. That wasn't so nice. The water was full of floating chunks of ice and I had to pad myself fairly well in case I should hit any of it. I dropt in the water all right,



MOST people are ill because of wrong modes of living. The moment a patient enters the doors of this University of Health, his habits and daily mode of life are changed . . . he is taken back to simple principles at once; simple diet properly regulated, health-building exercise, the out-door life, sunshine, fresh air, physiologic medical treatment, and rest for body and mind.

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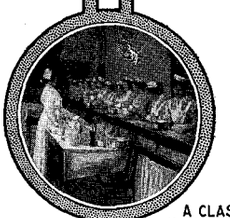
The diet system of the Battle Creek Sanitarium is the result of almost half a century of thorough-going scientific research. It is not based on fads, guess-work, or unproven theories. The Sanitarium dietitians have succeeded in making a simple, wholesome bill of fare which is surprisingly varied and appetizing. A wide variety of fresh fruits and vegetables, hygienically prepared, and a thousand and one new dainty and delectable dishes give zest to the menu. Tempting nut and cereal preparations take the place of heavy, indigestible foods. The new calorie system, originated at this institution, enables each patient to regulate the diet to his own individual needs. Most people who visit the Sanitarium to learn the better way are so favorably impressed with the new diet system that they continue it after returning home.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In addition to opportunities for education in "right living", the Sanitarium affords many unique advantages to health seekers. First of all the most thorough-going examination possible is made by a corps of experts. Chemists and bacteriologists examine kidney and bowel excretions, X-Ray experts inspect heart, lungs, stomach and other internal parts. A complete inventory of the whole body is made. Hydrotherapy, phototherapy, electrotherapy, mechanotherapy, diathermy, radium, medical gymnastics, electrical exercises, massage, and all other scientific remedies are applied by the aid of 300 specially trained nurses and attendants and the most varied and complete equipment ever installed.

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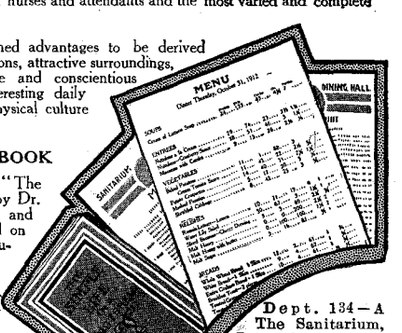
A free copy of booklet "The Simple Life in a Nutshell" by Dr. Kellogg, of the Sanitarium and copies of daily menus mailed on request. Sign and mail the coupon today.



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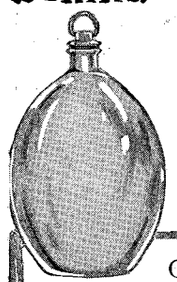

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cannot be assured unless the linen used there is absolutely clean; and is any linen absolutely clean that has been used even once?

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are always clean, because they are used once and thrown away; and then besides being clean they are a convenience.

They have a number of uses to which the fabric towel cannot be put—such as absorbing surplus grease from fried foods; polishing glassware; covering pantry shelves; laying over baikng bread; and for many other purposes which will suggest themselves.

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Scot Tissue Towels

Scot Tissue Towels

and then the trouble began. The ice was so thick I couldn't swim to shore, and so crusht up that I couldn't find a piece big enough to climb up on. The tugs couldn't reach me. So I just had to swim around in that ice-filled water an hour and a half before they got me out. Both my hands and feet were frozen, but I didn't mind that much.

About the only thing I wished for when I was in the water was a good puff at a cigaret or a little drink. I got both when I was pulled aboard the tug. Some idiot poured a quart and a half of whisky down me when I wasn't noticing. It didn't hurt me, tho. Fact is, didn't even make me dizzy.

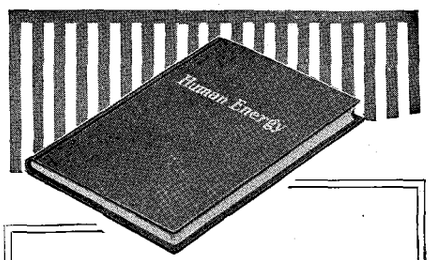
"Well, after that I thought I'd try some real high jumping. I went out to Hicksville, L. I., and dropt 3,500 feet out of an aeroplane traveling 60 miles an hour. If I remember rightly, the jerk when the parachute opened pulled one of my arms out of its socket, but I was all right in a couple of days.

"You see, I'm built double strength. (He pulled up a sleeve, exhibiting an almost scrawny, ladylike arm.) Doctors who have examined me tell me I'm double thickness all over. That arm looks mighty little, but it's as strong as the heftiest piece of beef that ever lifted iron. My skin is double thickness. A cut that goes deep in the ordinary man's flesh would hardly draw blood from me. My muscles are all so compact that they compare in strength to the biggest there are. My bones are as tough as steel.

Well, take that little instance where my skull was fractured. The blow came directly behind the ear. That would kill an ordinary man. It managed to crack my skull, but I wasn't unconscious a minute. Now that I remember, it didn't hurt much either.

"Well, to get back to my story, I'd often wondered if it wouldn't be nice to be able to climb straight up a sheer brick wall. I fiddled around with a lot of contraptions and finally evolved a set of hand and foot grips which I could sink into the mortar between bricks and climb that way. I could go up a twenty-story building that was absolutely smooth. I've done it. However, for motion-picture purposes, that's pretty poor stuff. It takes too long. I have to have something like the Flatiron Building, where there are a lot of ridges for me to hold to and where I can climb from one to the other swiftly. I went up the Flatiron Building, right at the outside curve there, where all those funny little pieces of stone ledging stick out, in exactly six and a half minutes. That's not so bad for a picture, you see.

"Hard? Not in the least. All you have to do is to see that there's no dust under your fingers, so your grip won't slip. Of course, you've got to have a pretty good bunch of muscle. As long as your nerve doesn't slip your feet won't either. Before I start up a building, I look it over from the ground and get a good idea of the rough places and ledges where I can get a foot or hand hold. Then I start up. Every time before I place my hand on a ledge for a grip I get every speck of dust off. Then, with my four fingers I bear down on the ledge, while I press against the perpendicular surface with my thumb for a greater purchase. You couldn't break that grip with a crowbar."



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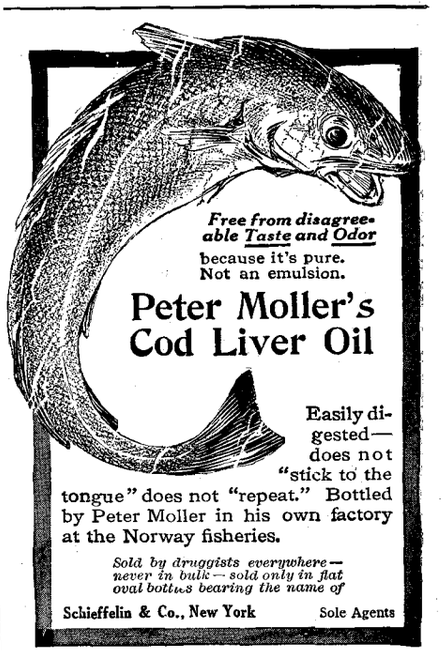

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"FILMING" A LION

BIG-GAME HUNTERS who go well armed in the jungles are a long way behind Cherry Kearton when it comes to experiencing novel thrills. The risks they run of being clawed, gored, or chewed up furnish a whole lot of excitement, but their weapons make them feel a certain degree of security nearly all the time, whereas Kearton has every reason to feel insecure whenever he is stalking dangerous prowlers. He usually carries nothing more deadly than a motion-picture camera, and is not very particular about having himself guarded by native flunkies. Mr. Kearton, who is a Yorkshireman, is not a mere camera operator with a love of adventure; he is a naturalist of the new school, and, working in conjunction with his brother Richard, who does the writing, he is making natural history interesting, which obviously means a great deal. Some of his hazardous adventures are narrated in *McClure's* by Wilbur Daniel Steele. One was when he met up with a lion in East Africa. He was accompanied by a band of Masai warriors, and it was the only time on an expedition of his own that a wild animal was ever touched. We read:

It was through the kindness and influence of Lord Delamere that Kearton was enabled to go out with a body of these warriors on a lion-hunt. The only other white man on the expedition was the Hon. Barclay Cole, brother-in-law of Lord Delamere; and, at the stipulation of the warriors, no firearms whatsoever were carried. Kearton was personally attended by "Mac" (short for Mohammed), the native boy he had trained through many campaigns. . . . The rest of the party were made up of the camera porters and four Somali horsemen.

All in all, Kearton made films of five lion-fights on this trip. One of them, at least, is a triumph, not only as a picture, but as an illustration of what a man can do in a tight place.

A runner came into camp, one afternoon, with word that the four Somali horsemen were "holding up" a lion at a certain place on the plain. Kearton was flat on his back with a fever of 104 degrees. It was out of the question for him to attempt the sortie on his own feet, but four of the porters were ordered to take up his cot.

In ten minutes the war-party streamed out across the plain: Cole mounted, Kearton jolting and plunging between his four carriers, the camera boys trotting along with the machines, and the Masai in a long thin file, progressing at their own peculiar gait, which is something between a fast walk and a slow run.

It is an open land, the East African game country, dotted here and there with clumps of brush and solitary thorn-trees, and cut up by innumerable *dongas*—somewhat like the arroyos of our own Western plains, except that they are generally choked with bushes. Here on the open veldt they found the Somali riders at their precarious game of "cross-tag." The lion could be seen in occasional glimpses, bounding through the grass and scrub this way and that after the tantalizing players, who

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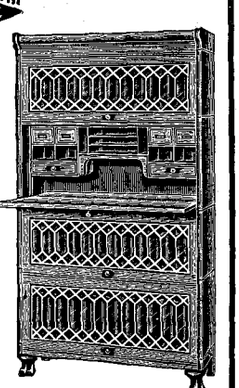

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To Make You, Man to Man

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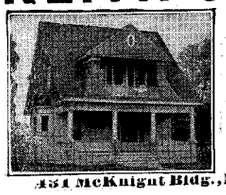

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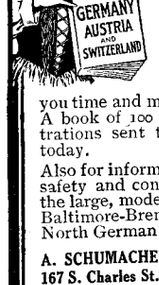

written by **Mr. P. G. L. Hilken**, an experienced traveler who knows the interest points of Europe like old friends. He tells just ***what to see and how to see it*** in Germany, Austria and Switzerland, in "boiled down" yet comprehensive form that will save you time and money in planning your tour. A book of 100 pages and over 200 fine illustrations sent to you for 10c. Write for it today.

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passed him from one to another with polished team-work, always bringing him back inevitably to his starting-point. In this way they "hold up" a lion in the open for hours at a time.

At a hundred yards the Masai prepared for action, moving to the left and opening out in a wide crescent. Kearton got up from his cot, took the machine and tripod from the boys, and, flanked by a pair of spearmen, moved up toward the Somali and the lion. To the left the Masai, fifteen in number, advanced in the traditional manner, waving their spears. No sound save the tinkling of the leader's rattle came from the dark line. The horsemen began to draw off, their part in the drama finished. Everything was going smoothly, according to program. Having noted these things, the sick man put his eye to the sights and commenced to turn the shutter.

Now, here is a peculiar phenomenon connected with the taking of animated pictures: once the operator has his eye to the sights, he seems to pass into a state of mesmerism, losing all consciousness of the world about him. It is a fact that an operator, following the flight of a bird coming directly over his head, will never know he is falling until his head hits the ground. Even perspective loses its significance.

Kearton was so intent upon his work that it was only the shouts of two spearmen that aroused him to the fact that the lion had bolted and was bounding away across the plain. Picking up his machine, he took up the chase, as did all his men. The story continues:

After half a mile it seemed to Kearton that he could go no farther. The fever had so burned away his strength that he was afraid at every step he would drop. For some unknown reason, the Somali appeared to have slowed down not far ahead. Coming alongside of a little clump of brush, he eased down to a walk, completely "done." The quinin he had been taking, thirty grains a day, had so affected his head, that he was almost deaf; he felt, rather than heard, a pounding on the earth to his left, and looking up caught sight of Cole bearing past, close in, at a full gallop.

"Lion in the bush, Kearton!" the rider shouted, gesticulating toward the brush. "*Lion in the bush!*"

"I turned my eyes to the right," says Kearton, "and there he was, sure enough. He was crouching under a scraggly branch, his tail whipping his back, and his mouth three parts open, seven yards away. He was looking at me and growling, and through the leaves I could see his huge front paws dragging back and tearing up the earth.

"Well, it was about as tight a place as I ever care to get into. I daren't look away, and, for all I knew, there was nobody within a hundred yards of me. I *think* I swore—I always do when I get into a corner, altho I am not ordinarily a profane man. I know I began to back away slowly, keeping my eye on the chap all the time. The trouble was that I could have no idea what he was going to do. In open-ground fighting, you can always tell that the beast isn't going to charge, so long as he pounces up and down and *whoofs* at you. That's very different

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from the lion's 'charge,' when he comes along close down on his belly and at about the rate of an express train.

"When I'd come back about eight yards, I put down the machine and began to turn the handle. 'Kearton,' I said, 'either you are going to get him or he is going to get you, and it'll be no use to bolt.' I'm a bit of a fatalist, you know. It's a queer thing, tho. I knew I wasn't turning fast enough, and I kept telling myself so, over and over; but, for the life of me, I couldn't make my hand go faster. I've found it's always so in a tight place. I can see it when the pictures are run through afterward.

"I kept watching him across the sights for what seemed a terrible stretch of time. At last, from a little corner of my eye I saw a line of black sweeping up. It was the Masai. Of a sudden, the lion snarled and charged out of the bush. Two of the warriors had thrown their spears. As another struck, the beast opened up with the full battle-roar of his kind—he'd only been coughing at me. The Masai ran in closer, some of them throwing more spears, all jeering and taunting, trying to get him further into the open.

"He came slowly at first, biting at the stinging spears, tearing up the ground in monstrous big gashes, and roaring the roar that strikes one in the chest and vibrates out of the back. Then he charged, right into the thick of them. I have it on the film, but it is silent there and one can gain no idea at all of the awful tumult—the monstrous pandemonium of roaring, growling, yelling, and screaming.

"He was dead in ten seconds, driven through and through with the Masai spears, but not before he had bowled over and wounded three of the warriors. I have never seen the like of that sight in my life. It will give some idea of the fierceness with which they throw them when I say that one of the spears went clear through the lion and through the thick of a man's arm lying beneath."

After the fight Kearton collapsed. He knew nothing until he came to life again in camp. But his camera boys carried back in the little dark chamber one of the finest lion-pictures ever traced upon a film.

Ouch!—HE (pompously)—"I tell my wife all I know."

SHE—"How delightfully quiet you must be at home."—*Brooklyn Life.*

What He Learned.—BACON—"What did your boy learn at college?"

EGBERT—"Says he can't tell me."

"Why not?"

"Says it's a secret."

"Nonsense!"

"No; you know, he learned the football signals."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Accidental.—The *Southern Bivouac* attributes a severe remark to Stonewall Jackson, who was not a man to speak ill of another man without strong reasons. At a council of generals early in the war, one of them remarked that Major ——— was wounded, and would be unable to perform a certain duty for which he had been suggested. "Wounded!" said Jackson. "If that is really so, I think it must have been by an accidental discharge of his duty!"—*Christian Register.*

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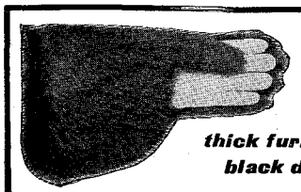

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Plain Proof.—BESSIE—"What makes you think that he married for money?"

JESSIE—"I have seen the bride."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Leisurely.—"The hired man fell off the fence down in the meadow lot just now!"

"Had he hit the ground when you left?"—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Defined Again.—Love is what makes a man spend $90 on a diamond ring for a girl while he tries to keep warm in last summer's low-cut shoes.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Considerate.—"You used to want to hold my hand before we were married," she complained.

"I'd like to now," said he easily, "but it would keep you from your housework, my dear."—*Washington Herald.*

Superiority.—JOHNNIE—"I wish I could be Tommy Jones."

MOTHER—"Why? You are stronger than he is, you have a better home, more toys, and more pocket money."

JOHNNIE—"Yes, I know; but he can wiggle his ears."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Would He.

("I am very fond of limericks."—Woodrow Wilson.)

Mr. Wood of N. J. lived at Wood Row,
And he'd row o'er the lake to see Woodrow,
But if Woodrow some day
Were to ask Wood, now pray
Would Wood row Woodrow o'er to Wood Row?

—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Joe's Decline.—"Joe Tinker? Say, he ought to get a few acres of land somewhere and go to farmin'."

"But it was only a little while ago that you were telling me you considered him one of the greatest ball players that had ever lived."

"Aw, but he's went and joined the Cincinnati club since then. He's saw his best days."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

War Alarm.—Little Tommy, at the "movies," saw a tribe of Indians painting their faces, and asked his mother the significance of this.

"Indians," his mother answered, "always paint their faces before going on the warpath—before scalping and tomahawking and murdering."

The next evening, after dinner, as the mother entertained in the parlor her daughter's young man, Tommy rushed downstairs wide-eyed with fright.

"Come on, mother," he cried. "Let's get out of this quick! Sister is going on the warpath!"—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

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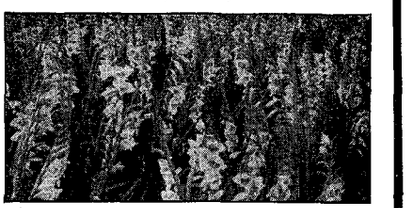

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Warwithturkey.

'Twas bulgar, and the ferdinand
  Did serb and balkan with the greek.
Allfriendly was the borderland,
  The great idea outpeek.

"Beware the warwithturk, my son;
  The plague that kills, the pain that racks;
Beware the turkey bird, and shun
  The sultan's afterwhacks."

He took byzantium in hand,
  Long time the moslem foe he sought.
So rested he by the musketree,
  And mosqued awhile in thought.

And as tchatalja lines he'd russ,
  The warwithturk, all tired of strife,
Scutaried through the Bosphorus,
  And islamed for his life.

One, two! One, two! And right on through
  Byzantium like bric-à-brac,
He did his work, and licked the turk,
  And montenegrode back.

"And hast thou slain the warwithturk?
  Come to my arms, by allied four,
Hellenic greece! Give me a piece!"
  Now austria doth roar.

'Twas bulgar, and the ferdinand
  Did serb and balkan with the greek.
All friendly was the borderland,
  The great idea outpeek.

—*Life.*

CURRENT EVENTS

WASHINGTON

January 3.—Senator J. W. Bailey of Texas resigns.

January 6.—The Supreme Court, deciding the so-called Patten cotton-pool case, holds that a corner in any commodity that enters into general use or is transported in interstate commerce is a criminal offense under the Sherman Law, and that James A. Patten, the Chicago financier, must stand trial on an indictment returned against him.

The Supreme Court rejects the plan of the Union Pacific corporation for a dissolution of the Union Pacific-Northern Pacific merger.

January 7.—The resignation of Powell Clayton as Republican National Committeeman from Arkansas after forty years of continuous service is received by Chairman Charles D. Hilles.

GENERAL

January 3.—Bail for 31 of the men convicted in the dynamite-conspiracy case at Indianapolis is granted when appeal proceedings are begun.

Congressman William Wedemeyer, of the Second Michigan district, commits suicide while temporarily insane by jumping overboard en route from Panama to New York.

Roswell Miller, chairman of the board of directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, dies at his home in New York.

January 4.—President Taft speaks at a banquet of New York Republican clubs, on the future of the party.

R. M. Johnson, a Houston editor, is appointed United States Senator from Texas, to succeed J. W. Bailey, resigned.

January 6.—J. N. Heiskell, a Little Rock editor, is appointed to succeed the late Jeff Davis as United States Senator from Arkansas.

January 7.—The oil steamer *Rosecrans* is wrecked near the mouth of the Columbia River and 31 of the crew of 35 are lost.

January 9.—Colonel Roosevelt declares himself opposed to a combination of the Progressive and Republican parties proposed by Frank A. Munsey.

Burpee's Annual for 1913

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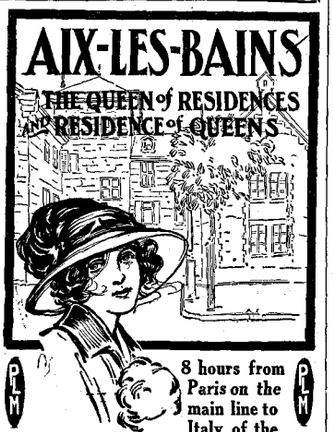

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